THE Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,416, New Series.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 5

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	„	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28 0
——— including postage	„	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	„	16 0
——— including postage	„	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„	6 0
——— including postage	„	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0 4
Back Numbers		0 8

As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs	4 0
Repetition	„	2 0
First insertion, each line	„	0 6
Second insertion	„	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	„	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	„	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 2, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published twice a month—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
Single copy 8 annas.
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.

THE fine new Teak Frigate-built Ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1, 14 years, 1045 Tons Register, Commanded by H. Morris, late of the *Eastern Monarch* and *Earl of Balcarres*. Has first class accommodation for passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1862.

FOR HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, OR LONDON.

THE fine A 1 Clipper-built Ship CADUCEUS, A. Holton, Commander, 1,006 Tons Register, to sail about the 30th instant; has first-class accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Passengers for Southampton or London will be forwarded by Steamer from Havre free of expense if desired.

For further particulars apply to Captain Holton on board, or to W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of the *Caduceus*.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

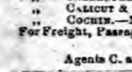
THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, on the 15th November, to Beypore, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 15th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at Vingorla.—Waman Appajee Seergamkeer.
„ Goa.—Mr Gomes.
„ Cochin.—Messrs. Indasoor Pardoonjee.
„ Mangalore.—R. Dawson & Co.
„ Cannanore.—J. W. Gerard.
„ Calicut & Beypore.—James Andrew & Co.
„ Cochin.—Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

BOMBAY TO SURAT & THENCE TO GOGO.

(If sufficient inducement offers.)



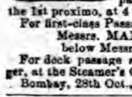
THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. A. Shepherd, will be despatched to Surat on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to
Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For dock passage and freight apply to the Manager, at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 28th Oct., 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.



THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. Van Wullen, in charge, will leave for the above Port, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. McDonald, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 10 A.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 30th Oct. 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 3rd November, at 1 P.M. positively.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 30th Oct. 1862.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing well-known Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, J. Kidder, Commander, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above port, on SUNDAY, the 2nd November.

For Freight of Goods, Specie and Passengers, apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
Bombay Green.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Talavera* from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Brown will not be responsible for the condition of packages after they have left the Ship's side.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents of the *Talavera*.

Bombay, 28th Oct., 1862.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Empress of India*, Captain Thomson, from London, are requested to send off Boats for the same as it comes to hand, failing which the Goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Empress of India*.

Bombay, 28th Oct., 1862.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Sea Horse*, R. F. N. Banks, Master, from Liverpool are hereby requested to send off Boats for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have once left the ships side.

All landing orders accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to us for counter-signature.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
Agents for Captain Banks.

27th Oct. 1862.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.—GREAT NOVELTY.—Received from Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, a few MUTTON HAMS.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate.

MESSRS. LAWSON & MCKENZIE, SHIP "CHANDLERS," &c. &c., No. 6, MEDOW STREET, FORT, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a large assortment of Oilman Stores which they are now selling off at prime cost.

Books, &c. for Sale.

Just published, Demy 8vo. Half-bound. Price Rs. 3.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CONSTITUTING
THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,
WITH
THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT
AND
OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.

CONTENTS:—Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Letters Patent. Rules of the High Court. Opening of the Court. Act of the Legislative Council relating to the Levy of Fees and Stamp Duties in the High Court.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. of 1860. In neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

PHILOSOPHICAL DIAGRAMS.

Diagrams of Natural Philosophy, with illustrative Text, 4to. coloured	...	...	7 8
Diagrams of Geology, Physical Geography and History, 4to. coloured	...	...	7 8
Diagrams of Geography, 4to. coloured	...	...	7 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

CHARTS! CHARTS!!

TO SHIP-MASTERS, SHIP-OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

SHORTLY EXPECTED.—The following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys:

Kurrachee Harbour.
Malabar Coast.
Persian Gulf.
Bay of Bengal.
Outlying Charts from Bombay to Persian Gulf.
Straits of Malacca.
Straits of Singapore.
Red Sea, on large Scale.
China Sea, on large Scale.
Coromandel Coast.
Arracan Coast, on large Scale.
Mauritius.
Sea Shell Islands.
Andaman.
Point de Galle.
Monambique Channel, &c. &c.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th September 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

FURTHER SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "TYBURNIA."

Moore's Irish Melodies with music, 4to. cloth gilt	...	...	9 0
Broom's Legal Maxims, 8vo. cloth	...	...	20 0
Mrs. Hemans's Poems, 1 vol., royal 8vo. cloth	...	...	9 0
Davenport Dunn, by Charles Lever, illustrated by Phiz, 2 vols., 8vo. cloth	...	...	10 0
Ollendorff's Method of Learning German, 2 vols. with Key	...	...	19 8
All the Year Round, vol. 6	...	...	3 8
Dr. Arndt's Practical Aids to the Study of Natural Philosophy, royal 8vo. cloth	...	...	1 12
Dr. Liddell's History of Rome, 12mo. cloth	...	...	4 12
Dr. Smith's Student's Gibbon, 12mo. cloth	...	...	4 12
Dr. Gillespie on Roads and Road Making, crown 8vo. cloth	...	...	6 12
Cooley's (W. A.) Comprehensive English Dictionary, crown 8vo. half bound	...	...	5 0
Captain Drayson's Sporting Scenes in South Africa	...	...	1 8
Payn's (J.) Rough and Ready	...	...	1 8
The Smuggler, 12mo. bound	...	...	1 8
Every Boy's Stories: Sandford and Merton, &c. 12mo. cloth	...	...	2 12
Nelson's Series—Junior Reader No. 2	...	...	1 0
Henriett's Temple by B. Disraeli	...	...	0 12
Cooper's Deerslayer	...	...	0 12
Marryat's Midshipman Essay	...	...	0 12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Maratha Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas.

Gospel of Mark in *Modi* one anna per copy. Hindustance New Testament, new edition one rupee. Hindi Ditto, two rupees.

THE THREE ARMS, by Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

JUVENILE BOOKS.—RECENT ADDITIONS.

All Illustrated.

Aunt Effy's Tales on cloth, untearable	Rs.	5
Ballad of Lord Dodo and Polly Jones, square cloth		6 0
Ballantyne's (R.) The Red Eric, 12mo. cloth	...	3 4
Boy's own Story Book, by W. Martin, square cloth	...	3 4
Boy's Book of Amusement, &c., 12mo. sewed	...	0 12
Bowman's (Anne) Among the Tartar Tents, 12mo. cloth	...	3 12
Brock's (Mrs.) Home Memories, 12mo. cloth	...	3 4
Cattlin's (George,) Life among the Red Indians, 12mo. cloth	...	3 4
Charlesworth's (Maria) Ministering Children, 12mo imp.	...	2 0
Christmas Mummers, a tale, by Miss Yonge, 18mo		0 12
Comical People, square cloth	...	2 4
Coming Home, 12mo. cloth, gilt	...	1 8
English Children Abroad, 12mo. cloth	...	3 12
Dasent's (Professor) Fairy Tales from the Norse, crown 8vo. cloth	...	3 12
Four Broad Fairies, royal 8vo.	...	2 4
Flowers from the Garden of Knowledge, plain	...	0 12
Ditto ditto ditto coloured	...	1 8
Gay's Fables; illustrated, cloth gilt	...	1 12
Grimm's (The Brothers) Goblins, 8vo. cloth	...	3 4
Indestructible Books, each (on linen)	...	0 12
Kingston's (W. G.) Ernest Bracebridge, a Tale for Boys, 12mo. cloth	...	3 4
Kingston's (W. G.) My Travels, square cloth	...	3 4
Annual for Boys, cloth gilt	...	3 4
Lee's (Holme) Adventures of Tuf-Long-boy, 12mo. cloth	...	2 12
Little Royal Astronomer, 18mo. sewed	...	0 8
Men who were in Earnest, 12mo. cloth gilt	...	2 8
Morley's (H.) Oberon's Horn, crown 8vo. cloth	...	3 12
Mother's Picture Alphabet, crown 8vo. cloth	...	4 0
Moveable Books, (Dean's) various cloth	...	1 8
Our Year, by the author of "John Halifax, 12mo. cloth gilt	...	3 4
Paul Duncan's Little by Little, 12mo. cloth	...	2 12
Peter Parley's Annual, 12mo. cloth gilt	...	3 4
Progress for the Conduct of Life, 12mo. cloth	...	1 4
Ramsinitus, a Tale of Egypt, square sewed	...	1 0
Right and Wrong, 18mo. cloth	...	1 0
Rickett's (Caroline) Colonel Repton's daughters, 12mo. cloth	...	3 4
Robinson Crusoe, illustrated by E. Wehnert, 12mo. cloth	...	4 8
Robinson Crusoe, illustrated by Dalziel, 12mo. cloth	...	3 12
Royal Nursery Instruction Sheets	...	0 8
Seven Champions of Christendom, 12mo. gilt	...	2 12
Sheckter's (Otto) Table Book, by Mary Howett	...	4 8
Streaks of Light, 18mo. cloth	...	2 4
Tomlinson's (J.) Dewdrop and Mist, 12mo. cloth	...	2 4
Tuppy or Adventures of a Donkey	...	1 12
Watts's Divine and Moral Songs, 12mo.	...	1 0
Yonge's (Miss) Stokesley Secret	...	2 12
Christmas Mummers	...	0 12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Wanted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for the Office of the BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, a competent Accountant. None need apply who have had no practical experience.

Applications, if accompanied by certificates, will be received by

SORABSHAW DOSSABHOY, Secretary.

Girgaum, 28th Oct., 1862.

Houses, &c. to Let.

THE LATE BOMBAY BANK PREMISES.—To Let, Second and third Stories, separately or conjointly. Also Godowns on the ground floor.—Apply to Messrs. Thacker & Co., Fort.

Bombay, 9th October 1862.

AN OFFICE in Apollo Street. Apply to Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Setna, Esq., Forbes Street.

THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

A FINE, SPACIOUS, AND AIRY HOUSE, in the Fort, with Two stories suitable for a Merchant or any other office, with one Godown to hold two Thousand Packages, and other 3 Godowns, each Godown will hold 400 Packages, and 1 Godown will hold 250 Packages. If any body requires them, they can have them separately, and a large open space.—Apply to LIMJEE MANECKJEE, at Messrs. Leckie & Co.

TO LET FROM 1st NOVEMBER NEXT.—A fine spacious and airy GODOWN in Bora Bazar Street, Fort, lately occupied by Messrs. Gaddum & Co., holding nearly 1,000 packages. For particulars apply to Messrs. Pestonjee Hormusjee Sons, 29, Apollo Street.

PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE SONS.

FROM THE 15TH DECEMBER NEXT.—A capacious and airy GODOWN, (suitable for an Office,) situate in Medow Street.

Apply to Thacker & Co., Fort.

Bombay, 18th October 1862.

FROM THE 1st DECEMBER 1862.—A very large and Commodious three storied HOUSE, at present occupied as the "British Hotel," situated within the Fort, in which there is a strong stone built safe for Treasure, and well adapted for a Banking Mercantile Office. For particulars, apply to Messrs. Eduljee Rustomjee's Sons, Apollo Street, Fort.

Business Announcements.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT
Wholesale General Dealers.

No. 1, Church Gate Street.

F. BORSINI respectfully informs Officers of the Army and Navy, Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants, that he has this day commenced business of HORIZONTAL DUPLEX AND LEVER WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER.

Every description of Watch and Musical Box repaired expeditiously, and accurately.

Charges moderate.—Terms Cash.

4, Medow Street, (upstairs). Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1862.

T. WILLIAMSON, GENTLEMEN'S HAIR CUTTER.

Hair Cut at the Shop	Rs.	1
Do. do. at their own Houses	„	2

A supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites and Medical Specifics on hand:—

Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials.
Do. Antidandruff Hair Lotion. Price Rs. 3 per quart.
Williamson's Asthmatic Powders, Rs. 3 per 1 dozen packets.
Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2-8 per dozen.
No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS,

27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE.

JOB AND BOOK PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Copper Plate and Lithographic Printing.

MACHINE RULING TO ANY PATTERN.

ACCOUNT BOOKS TO ORDER.

Bookbinding in all its Branches.

ORNAMENTAL PRINTING IN COLOURS & GOLD.

Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards.

BOOKS, LAW FORMS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE

BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL at the Metal Mart, Bores Bunder, have for sale—

Cast Iron Socket, and Flanged Pipes from 2 to 9 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Tubing with Bends, Tees and Cast Iron Cocks from ¾ to 2 inches diameter.
"Lambert's" Patent Stop and Bit Cocks from ¼ to 1¼ inch diameter.
Steam Stop Valves from 1 to 2 inches diameter.
Common Stop, Bit and Ball Cocks.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors' and Miners' Tools, &c. &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES, per Overland Mail.—PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN STILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

W. H. WALKER & Co., Ironmongers, Cutlers, Brassfounders and General Dealers, Corner of Church Street, Fort, rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required. A Fresh Stock of all kinds of Carpenters' Tools just landed.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ¾ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ¾ to 1¼ inch.
BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
SMITH'S BENCH VICES, 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
PERFORATED ZINC, various patterns.
PAINT BRUSHES of all kinds.
LIPSCOMBE'S WATER FILTER.
SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.
JIM CROWS.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
PORTABLE FORGES.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
4in. HINGES IRON, with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.
N. B.—W. H. W. Co., have just Imported 50 & 100 feet lengths of ¾ & 1 Inch Vulcanized India Rubber Hose with 3 Tets and Nozzle to attach to Service Pipes for watering gardens. This Hose being of the best Vulcanized India Rubber, requires no care, and can be laid by for any length of time wet or dry.
PRICE LISTS AND ESTIMATES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A SHARE in the Fort Proprietary School. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 2 o'clock P.M. of the 10th November for the sale of the undermentioned Steamers belonging to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

S. S. "TILLY"—110 Horse Power and 291 Tons Register.
S. S. "SCINDIAN"—120 Horse Power and 431 Tons Register.
S. S. "PIONEER"—80 Horse Power and 472 Tons Register.

Tenders to be Subscribed "Tender for Steamer."

No tender will be received after the hour named.

Parties may tender for one or any of the Steamers as they please.

On the acceptance of any tender the tenderer will have to deposit 25 per cent in the hands of the Company's Manager.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept any or the highest tender.

By order of the Directors.
NASSERWANJEE DORABJEE BADHURJEE,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1862.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—The PROPERTY of a Gentlemen leaving the Presidency—

One roomy four-seated Carriage, with German Shutters for the Monsoon, late the property of Sir Henry Somerset	Rs.	700
One Brougham in good order suitable for one or two Horses		200
One very fast-trotting Grey Arab Horse, 6 years old, together with Harness and Buggy		600
One Lady's Side Saddle, with third Crutch, (nearly new)		90
One three-quarter Grand Pianoforte by Broadwood with gilted Cover and Packing case lined with tin. Cost Rs. 1,250 a few months ago		750
One Rosewood Harmonium with 3 stops, tone first-rate		170

Apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS.—FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first-rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

PRINTING PRESSES, Types of every variety' Brass Rules, Stands, Cases, for sale, together with all the material necessary to start and carry on a daily Newspaper as well as to execute Job-work. Apply to the undersigned.

H. G. BRIGGS.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen at the late Bank of Bombay Premises. Apply to Hormusjee Bomanjee at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

HOME NEWS, dated 26th Sept. and 3rd Oct., at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.—FROM D. HOGARTH & Co., of Aberdeen and London, per Ship *Talbot*. There comprise Roast Beef, Corned Beef, Rump Steaks, Boiled Beef, Roast Veal, Veal and Vegetables, Roast Mutton, Hancot Mutton, Irish Stew, Boiled Mutton, Scotch Haggis, Seasoned Beef, Mixed Collops, A lamode Beef, Ox Cheek and Vegetables, Beef and Vegetables, Stewed Veal, Minced Veal, Veal Cutlets, Calf's Heads, Seasoned Mutton, Hashed Mutton, Mutton and Vegetables, Lamb and Peas, Veal and Peas, Curried Veal.

SOUPS.—Mock Turtle, Giblet, Hare, Mulligatawney, Vegetable, Green Peas, Cressi, Vermicelli, Venison, Oyster, Veal, Ox Cheek, Chicken, Kidney, Julienne, Gravy Soup, Mutton Broth, Grouse, Partridge, Fine Bouill, and Essence of Beef.

FISH.—Findon Haddocks, Fresh Herrings, Salmon, Oysters, and Lobsters.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 26th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instruction in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her minds by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Crossley, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAGAZON.—NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronized them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING, REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.—Perfect Digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity are speedily restored, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense, to the most disordered or enfeebled, by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which removes indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hemorrhoids, liver complaints, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, billiousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, hooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, Gastric and other fevers, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, &c., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; hey invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; heir annoyance, disappointment, and expense may be saved, and Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica is avoided by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 86,418. We find it the safest remedy, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S. Dr. Harvey; Dr. Wurzer. Dr. Shorland; Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:

Cure No. 1,771, Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mrs. Maria Joly, of Lynn, Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 54,816 The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimly, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Packed in bottles with full instructions: 1 lb. Canisters, 2-12; 2 lbs. Canisters, 4-8.

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.
No. 11, Forbes Street Fort, Bombay.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. Eduljee Pallonjee Brothers & Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz
Claret	No. 1	Black Capsule	85
	No. 2	Blue	30
	No. 3	Yellow	26
	No. 4	Green	22
	Medoc	Red	17
		Pts.	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.	Quarts	88
		per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.	Quarts	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil	Quarts	88
		per 2 doz. Pts.	40
Moselle	Sparkling 1st Quality	Quarts	32
		per 2 doz. Pts.	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil	Quarts	40
		per 2 doz. Pts.	40
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality	Quarts	32
		per 2 doz. Pts.	32
	Braumberger		35
	Rudesheimer		27
	Hockheimer		20
	Black Seal		28
Port		Pts.	14
	Red Seal		24
		Pts.	13
	Amontillado	Black Seal	33
	Pale Amoroso		30
Sherry	Pale	Brown	26
	Light Golden	Green	28
	Pale	Yellow	22
	Pale	White	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
„ „ (Yellow „)			25
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
		Pts.	21
	White	Bottles	42
		Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
		Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy			30
		Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.

Just arrived per Ship "Bucton Castle."

Messrs. IND, COOPE & Co.'s BURTON EAST INDIA PALE ALE in *Quart Bottles*, at Rs. 6 per dozen.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd June 1862.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts, for sale. Apply to
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen Apply to Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee, at Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing..... 1 „ „
Do. Brandy in Case containing..... 1 „ „
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing ½ „ „

W. NICOL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. Cockburn & Campbell.

PORT in Case containing..... 3 Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing..... 2 „ (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing... 1 „
WHISKEY in Case containing... 1 „

W. NICOL & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh Cons

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 30th October 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight.....	2s. 013/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 015/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 11/16d.
Calcutta	As sight.....	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	98½
China	90 Do. do.	219 to 226 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-year's Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	50	5 pr. ct.	55 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	950 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	2 Discs.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	8 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	20	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	12 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	196 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	6½ do.	72 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,900 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co..	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs.750 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share ...	Rs.4,300p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co	218.3	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Ditto, Accumulated Stock.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Ditto, New £20 shares.			
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Shawji Pitha Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Sedar Ales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited ...	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co ..	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co....	500	32 per share ...	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.....	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan.....	96
" Loan 1835-36.....	93½
" Loan 1842-43.....	
" Loan 1854-55.....	
New Five per Cent. Loan.....	104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes.....	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 340
Cassias	" 290
Mexican Dollars.....	" 225
Ghuzni Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces.....	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½ to 109½
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ... £3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	
" (Seed) ..... £1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton) ..... £2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.	
" (Seed) ..... £2 0s. 0d.	
To China	No enquiries.
To Clyde.....	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

PRICES CURRENT (27TH OCTOBER 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	390 to 395
Old Surat	"	395 to 400
Old Dholleras, and Bhownaggur.....	"	410 to 412
Old Oomrawutee.....	"	375 to 380
Old Oomptah.....	"	385 to 390
Old Dharwar Sanguineed	"	380 to 385
Old Sanees, and Nuggur	"	365 to 370
Old Varsaul	"	355 to 360
Khandeish	"	350 to 352
Old Peratchee	"	360 to 365
Old Accota	"	360 to 365
Old Mangalore	"	360 to 365
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,510 to 1,515.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ...at Rs.		7-1 to 7-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat.....	"	8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White).....	"	38 to 39 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	"	40 to 41 nominal.
	"	28 to 29

COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

MANCHESTER, *Tuesday, Sept 30th* 1862.,

THE most recently reported events on the Potomac are regarded as foreboding a protraction of the war, and a lengthening of the cotton famine ; and the consequence is an increase of firmness in the Liverpool Cotton market, with rather more business among speculators.

The effect in this market is to cause a return of firmness among such holders of yarns and goods as were quite disposed only a week back to abate something from their quotations in order to sell. There scarcely appears, however, to be now any greater inclination then there was then to venture upon purchases. Merchants and home dealers maintain their stand still policy, and speculators have not gathered any fresh courage. Buyers and sellers are keeping at a distance from one another. This brief general statement comprises all that can be said about this day's market.

The stock of yarns in the hands of speculators and producers, taken together, is considered to be reduced to a small amount—relatively, a good deal smaller than that cloth ; and the production of both continues to decline.—*Manchester Guardian, Oct.* 1.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, TUESDAY.

The market has been very active to-day, and rather higher prices have been paid.

The sales are estimated at 4,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export.

Sales. To-day	Previously this week.	Description and prices.	Sales. Yesterday.	Imports. Previously this week.
1915	...	American..... to —	...	161
15	130	Egyptian..... 27 to —	875	1166
—	270	Pernam, &c..... to —	—	—
—	—	Curthagena..... to —	797	—
50	460	Bahia & Maceio..... 24½ to —	—	—
—	—	West India..... to —	—	—
20	330	Manilla..... 27 to —	—	5
—	—	Chinese..... to —	2305	—
—	—	Africa..... to —	—	—
2000	5500	Surat..... 16 to 19½	25986	67937
4000	12000		29964	69744
	6000			29964
		16000 Total since last Thursday		29708

Total speculation and export this week, 11,000 bales.

IMPORTS OF COTTON.

The following return, issued by the Board of Trade, shows the quantities of raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom for the first sixth months of the years 1861 and 1862, distinguishing the countries from which imported :—

Countries whence imported.	Six months ending 30th June, 1861. Cwt.	Six months ending 30th June 1861. Cwt.
Russia, Southern Ports	4	—
Sweden, ports within the Baltic ...	112	—
Sweden, without the Baltic	270	224
Hamburg	196	468
Bremen	1,395	238
Holland	200	4,017
Belgium	14	3,620
Turkey, Ports without the Mediterranean	2,247	43,412
France, ports within the Mediterranean ...	126	117
Portugal	100	5,934
Portugal, Azores	2,200	—
Spain, Canaries, Balearic	7	2,591
Turkish Dominions—Natolia, or Asia Minor	181	19,329
Egypt, Ports on the Mediterranean ...	295,015	368,478
West Coast of Africa, not particularly designated	581	1,169
St. Helena	819	—
Cape of Good Hope	312	1,910
Mauritius	1	—
Manilla	1,023	17,688
India, British possessions—Bombay ...	456,691	817,480
Scinde	35,425	145,371
Bengal	25	5,080
Ceylon	3,151	3,320
New South Wales	11	—
New Brunswick	12,515	—
Nova Scotia	278	—
Canada	41	169
St. Vincent	74	195
Tobago	2	2
Trinidad	117	899
Demerara	1,086	2,250
Dutch Guiana	260	263
Hayti and Dominican Republic	1,240	1,237
United States of America, on the Atlantic, Northern States	200,823	16,866
United States of America, on the Atlantic, Southern States	5,483,519	17,483
New Granada, ports on Atlantic ...	837	2,297
Peru	2,260	2,279
Brazil	57,565	103,332
States of the Argentine Confederacy ...	81	—
Norway	—	85
Heligoland	—	2
Spain, ports within Mediterranean ...	—	531
Malta	—	92
Sicily	—	225
Malta	2	2,737
Greece	—	852
Turkish dominions, European Turkey ...	—	174
Syria and Palestine	—	1,966
India, French possessions	—	142
Africa	—	44
Brazil	—	17,460
Jamaica	—	507
St. Christopher	—	33
Belize, British settlements in Honduras.	—	9
Cuba	—	926
Porto Rico	—	46
Mexico, ports on the Atlantic	—	5,076
Venezuela	—	99

THE AMERICAN WAR AND THE COTTON TRADE.

(From the Manchester Guardian evening edition, Oct. 3.)

THE following circular, on the prospects of a renewed supply of cotton, has just been issued by Messrs. Neill, Brothers, and Co. :—

MANCHESTER, 1st *October* 1862.

The civil war in America is still the engrossing interest in mercantile circles, while to those in any way interested in the cotton trade the question of the probable duration of the struggle is indeed fraught with increased importance, the nearer we arrives at the point of exhaustion of the available stocks, and the higher prices are carried. If there be any uncertainty as to the prolongation of the war, the risk in holding cotton at present prices is enormous.

It is not, therefore, surprising that the recent course of affairs on the other side of the Atlantic should have checked the advancing tendency of the cotton market, and led all parties to pause in the race they have been running, and to calculate their past profits and possible losses. Nor is it strange that events should have inclined them to forego a portion of their estimated gains, in order that they might feel sure about the balance. And this tendency has been increased by the continued closing of mills, owing to the fact that cotton at such high prices cannot yet be profitably spun. Hence American cotton which touched 2s. 6d. per lb a few weeks ago, receded to 2s. 1½d.; and East Indian (fair Broach) which was 21½d. has declined to 18½d. All are now anxious to know what influence upon the duration of the war will be exerted by the appalling series of defeats recently sustained by the Federal armies, resulting, as they already have done, in the abandonment of the siege of Richmond, and the removal of the theatre of war to the neighbourhood of Washington.

One thing appears inevitable ; that the general idea prevailing hitherto in England, as to the relative military strength of the Northern and Southern Confederacies, must be essentially modified. Even among those who, like ourselves, entirely disbelieved in the possibility of the conquest of the Southern States and a reconstruction of the Union, reliance was placed, not upon a presumed superiority, or even equality of the South in military strength and fighting qualities ; but, while the courage, energy, and desperation it gives to men to fight for independence were not forgotten the confidence was mainly based upon the difficulty of penetrating over-running, and subduing a country so enormous in extent, so poor in supplies, so destitute of road, so overgrown with wood, and so invested with swamps as the Southern States. It was quite anticipated that, in invading the South, the Northern forces would be worn out by sickness and fatigue, or harassed by guerrillas, and unable to leave the protection of their gunboats, like the army of the West ; but not that they would be driven back, almost at their own thresholds, and unable to save their own country from invasion, like the army of the Potomac. How is it that the South has thus fought so much better, and the North so much worse, than anticipated impartial lookers on ? and what bearing is the fact to have on the termination of the war ? These are the pregnant questions of the moment.

The reason of the Confederate successes is no doubt to be found partly in the accidental superiority of their generals, but mainly in the fact that the hearts of the whole Southern people, with a very few unimportant exceptions, are passionately enlisted in the struggle To them it is a life and death affair ; and they no more entertain the thought of submission, or value their lives or their properties, as compared with their interest in this contest, than Englishman would in case of a French army being in possession of London, and proceeding to impose the French yoke on the inhabitant of these islands. With the people of the North it is comparatively an outside interest. They have no fear of being subjected to the yoke of a hated enemy ; and, in spite of all the eloquence which is used to convince them that their national existence is at stake, they have at bottom a quiet confidence that they would still exist and be a great nation, even should the independence of the South be established, although that event would rudely dissipate their dreams of an empire to embrace the whole continent. But, notwithstanding this (relatively speaking) inevitable want of zeal, we regret to say that we cannot, in the present state of affairs, see any reason to anticipate an early peace. It is only necessary to look at the map, and consider for a moment what peace now would imply, to conclude that it is impossible.

In their present position the Southern leaders would undoubtedly, claim all the Border States—even Maryland, Western Virginia, and Missouri. In these states slavery has long been dying out, and under the United States its days are numbered. The same may, in a lesser degree, be said of Kentucky. The loss of these states would leave the North a mere strip of country, between the vast, areas of the Confederacy on the south and Canada on the north ; and ultimately reduce her to the position of a second-class power, even on her own continent. It is not to be supposed that her citizens will consent to this, unless when her strength is utterly broken down and exhausted ; nor could any friend of humanity desire it. With their large population and immense resources it must be admitted even by those who smile at the pretension of one nation to possess and govern an entire continent, that the Northern States owe it to themselves and to the cause of free labour, to maintain the leading position in America. This they can only do by retaining everything north of 36° 30', the old Missouri compromise line, except Eastern Virginia, which is so thoroughly Southern that its adherence to the North need not be looked upon as a possibility. And this is so well understood by all intelligent men in the North, and, indeed, it is so self-evident that, when satisfied of the impossibility of re-annexing the states which have actually seceded, there can be little doubt that they will wage a war of years, if necessary, rather than concede a more northern frontier. Were the South ready to accept this line, there might now be some hope of peace. But, unfortunately, the very disasters which might well be expected to bring one party to reason, so stimulate the pride and self-confidence of the other, that they will listen to no reasonable arrangement. So it was when the Northern forces were victorious, and so it will undoubtedly prove now the tables are turned.

The impolicy of having chosen the issue of war rather than allow the cotton states to try the experiment of self-government is now strikingly exemplified. At first the Confederates only claimed liberty to withdraw from the Union, and govern themselves. Had the United States let them go, and satisfied themselves with garrisoning the Border States, where free labour is already in the ascendant, they would by the stroke have got rid of their only irrepressible difficulty—slavery—and have secured their preponderance on the continent ; a preponderance which they might hereafter have used for the advancement of their free-labour system. Satisfaction with the recognition of their independence, fear of the destruction of their property by blockade, or by an emancipating policy on the part of the North, the desire for time to consolidate their new system, and to obtain the recognition of foreign powers and many other reasons, would have bound the Southerners to a pacific policy long enough to enable the North to deal with slavery in the Border States, where it was really dying out. Thus would the North have retained over half the lands of the Union some three-fourths of its population, and even eighths of its wealth, comprising all the states which exhibit in any high degree the commercial, manufacturing, scientific, or intellectual qualities or attainments which go to make up a great nation. Instead of this, the challenge of the South was accepted to a competition in one of the few things she can do well ; and she has been allowed through her prowess in the field to excite the admiration of the world, and to appear among the nations as at least the equal of the North. She has, in fact, been granted an opportunity to fight herself into respectability, to prove to the world—what it would otherwise have been slow to admit—her power to maintain herself in the field, notwithstanding the poison of slavery pervading her system, besides a powerful and naturally hostile nation. If there be any longer hesitation on the part of European powers in acknowledging her independence, it cannot now be due to any doubt of her ability to maintain it, but to their disinclination to recognise a power based upon a system so universally condemned by civilised nations.

There cannot be a doubt that had the object of the North in going to war been merely the preservation of herself and the non-seceding states from Southern dictation, she would have had the approval as well as the sympathy of the whole of Christendom, whose interest it was that a power with free institutions, should retain the ascendancy. But in the evidently futile attempt to re-unite by force of arms systems as much opposed as fire and water, and whose unnatural alliance had just fallen to pieces, it has been impossible for her hard heads to foresee anything but mortification and ruin. It has, indeed, been evident from the first to observers at a distance that the re-annexation of the South, after the consolidation of her government and the appeal to arms, could only be accomplished, if accomplished at all, at the cost of almost extermination, and the enactment of scenes of butchery upon a scale never yet witnessed upon earth. Americans generally are too sanguine to admit this even to themselves ; but by some among them who have not found it convenient to publish their sentiments and who are willing enough to let others try the war experiment, it has been feared from the first. Possibly the failure of the policy of the party in power may now bring these men to the surface, and hence it may be asked, may not the policy of peace prevail ? Not yet, must, we fear, be the reply : for while these men would never have fought to force union at the cannon's mouth, they, like all other men not members of the Peace Society, consider a safe and desirable frontier, and the possession of what really belongs to their country, worth fighting for. Thus, the ideas, first, of a union of free soilers and slave owner built upon force—second, of the abolition of slavery, and conquest of the South by arming the slaves against their masters—and third, of the complete yielding up by the North of all the South demands—will all probably disappear gradually, and the war degenerate by mutual consent into a contest for a boundary. When it reaches that point, less passion will be enlisted on either side, less warlike enthusiasm will be felt by the Southerners to sustain them amidst their privations, and a desire for peace may grow up on both sides that will render it possible for mediators to render useful offices. But, while the South is determined to go, and the North is determined that she shall stay, mediation would be a farce, and no solution seems possible. Any one who reads the Northern newspapers must see that, so far from being yet brought to the point of conceding the principle of separation, the utmost confidance in the final triumph of their armies prevails ; and it is absurd to suppose that the Southern leaders, flushed by their recent successes, will give their enemy time to recuperate, unless upon the acknowledgment of their independence as a basis of negotiations. To suppose that the resources of the North are yet near the point of exhaustion is preposterous, while the value of gold in the United States is over 80 per cent, and while the well-being of the mass of the people is hardly perceptibly affected.

The fluctuations of the cotton market for the past three months have been entirely unprecedented, the extreme rise in middling Orleans having been over 16d. per lb, from 13½d. to 2s. 6d. of which about 4d. has lately been lost, owing mainly to the hopes of termination of the war founded upon the recent disasters to the Federal armies. The fluctuations in the stock held at Liverpool have also had their influence. The total held at quarterly periods for the past 15 months, and the course of prices, are illustrated by the following scale :—

Stock at Liverpool.	Thousands of bales. 1861.			1862.	
June 21.	Sep. 20.	Dec. 20	Mar. 21.	June 20.	Sep. 19.
American.....	843 ...	487 ...	230 ...	159	82 ... 16
East Indian...	193 ...	275 ...	303 ...	179	91 ... 40
Other sorts....	70 ...	56 ...	48 ...	74	81 ... 34
Total...	1106	818	581	403	260 99
Middling Orleans....	8d.	9¾d.	10¼d.	12¼d.	13¾d. 26½d.

But, on the 5th of September, when middling Orleans was quoted 29d. the stocks of all sorts were reported as low as 58,000 bales. It may be observed however, that it is generally considered that the real stock was then, and is still, considerably in excess of the figures reported. At that time, too, spinners held fair supplies, which they have probably now reduced to a bare working stock. We estimate the rate of consumption for the past two months at about 20,000 bales per week, or two-fifths of the *maximum* consuming power ; and even this reduced rate is not now supported, many mills ceasing work as their stocks of cotton become exhausted. The supply known to be afloat from India now amounts to about 20,77,000 bales, or 7,000 bales in excess of the quantity afloat on 15th of July, the date of our last circular ; so that the arrivals, small as they have been, have nearly kept pace with the quantity shipped from India even under the incentive of the prevailing high prices. The shipments from Bombay to Great Britain since 1st January to latest dates have been 692,000 bales, against 728,000 to same date last year ; while to all quarters, including China, the shipments have been limited to 717,000 bales against 804,000 last year. Contracts were being made for delivering at Bombay next December at higher than present prices, and for delivering next April or May at only 10 per cent. below present rates, that is below the rates prevailing at latest dates. This is not encouraging for a very large import next year, and it must be very disappointing to those who have believed that the extent of the East Indian supply was only a question of price. During the arrival of the bulk of what is now afloat, however, temporary increase of the Liverpool stocks must be anticipated ; but whether the influence of this upon prices has been already fully "discounted," or whether it is to cause increased pressure on the market, will no doubt depend mainly upon the complexion of the then advices from America. It is probable that the surplus stock of goods everywhere is now greatly reduced, so that it is doubtful if anything but an anticipation of a cessation of hostilities in America can long hold the Manchester market in check while the production is on so small a scale, and any revival there would of course immediately re-act upon the cotton market at Liverpool.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on December 1, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" on demand	2s. 0d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d.		do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.....	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 " "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 " "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.
Hours of business.....	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 11th October 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 30, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£614,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 2s.	0¾d.	"
3 Do. ..... at 2s.	0¾d.	"
2 Do. ..... at 2s.	0¾d.	"
1 Do. ..... at 2s.	0¾d.	"
Sight ..... at 1s.	11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
October 6th, 1861. Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 1 do.	2s.	0¾. "
" On demand	1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d. "
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 24th Oct. 1862. Acting Agent.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposits Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 1 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do..... 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto	2s.	0¼d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto	2s.	0¼d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto	2s.	0¼. do.
Ditto on demand	1s.	11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business.....	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays.....	10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 21th October 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.
" 4 months' sight.....	2s.	0¼d.
" 3 months' sight.....	2s.	0¼d.
" 2 months' sight.....	2s.	0¾d.
" 1 month's sight.....	2s.	
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.
On Scotland		
On Ireland		
Circular Notes.....	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at the highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

No charge Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Deeds for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address " *The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 25

own arm, at her own discretion. The opposite doctrine is held by the Federalists. According to their view, as expounded by the great Daniel Webster, the Constitution of the United States is a government proper, founded on the adoption of the people, and creating direct relations between itself and individuals. What does the Constitution say of itself on this point? It speaks of that political system which is established as 'the government of the United States.' Is it not doing strange violence to language to call a league or a compact between sovereign powers a *Government*? The government of a state is that organization in which the political power resides. It is the political being created by the Constitution or fundamental law. The broad and clear difference between a government and a league or compact is, that a government is a body politic; it has a will of its own; and it possesses powers and faculties to execute its own purposes. Every compact looks to some power to enforce its stipulations. Even in a compact between sovereign communities, there always exists this ultimate reference to a power to insure its execution; although, in such case, this power is but the force of one party against the force of another, that is to say, the power of war. But a *Government* executes its decisions by its own supreme authority. Its use of force in compelling obedience to its own enactments is not war. It contemplates no opposing party having a right of resistance. It rests on its own power to enforce its own will; and when it ceases to possess this power, it is no longer a Government. When the Constitution, then, distinctly calls itself a *government*, and as distinctly declares that the States shall enter into no *compact*, it must be admitted that the Constitution is a government and not a compact or league. The unavoidable conclusion is, that the secession is treason and rebellion, and that the Federal Government is on the side of right and justice.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, *3rd October* 1862.

THE monotony of the London autumn stagnates all around us. Even the Exhibition fails to attract its accustomed crowds of provincial sight seers. The numbers fall off lamentably in comparison, with those of 1851, a sad additional testimony to the effect which the American war has had on the manufacturing population. The crowds of eager mechanics earning full wages, with money to spare, and a future of secure industry before them, who came to be edified and enlightened by the first great Industrial Exhibition, are now living on public charity, and unable to spare the cost of the lowest ticket on the cheapest excursion train. This is the most melancholy aspect of the great design contrived by the dead Prince, to raise the dignity of labor, and to bring the ends of the earth in peace together.

The distress increases in intensity and widens its range. Already political leaders hold out intimations that it is assuming proportions that can only be properly dealt with by a National Rate in Aid; and it is even supposed that it may be necessary to call Parliament together in November to take measures suitable to the urgency of the case. Of a supply of cotton from America, we have now far less hope than any time within the last six months. The victory of the Federals at Haggerston will, it is generally calculated, tend to prolong the war. That it was a victory complete at all points, there is no room for doubt. And after his two disastrous Virginian campaigns, that General M'Clellan should win a victory, characterized by singular ability and energy on his own part, and remarkable courage and endurance on the part of his men, is surely not the least marvellous phenomenon of this unparalelled war.

Nothing but the most sanguine confidence on the part of the Confederates in the sentiment of Maryland towards the South on the one hand, and in the degree of demoralization to which the Northern army had been reduced by its series of double defeats under M'Clellan and Pope, could have warranted the ambitious advance of Jackson across the Potomac. Had the movement succeeded, however, the Washington Government was at an end. On its eve, the cry was publicly raised by the New York Press, that President Lincoln must be deposed, and a general invitation issued to anybody, who could contrive to execute a *coup d'etat*. The confederates calculated that M'Clellan would hug the works round Washington, while Jackson was scouring Pennsylvania, and cutting off the Government from its natural sources of supply. Had Maryland risen with the unanimity that the South expected, and had M'Clellan continued his Fabian tactics a week longer, it is impossible to say what amount of success might not have been reaped from this bold stroke. But Maryland was on the whole neutral. This State has been under sharp military government for a year past, and had seen enough of the sufferings of its neighbour Virginia, not to desire to become the scene of a first campaign. M'Clellan in a moment threw off the lethargy which had characterized his previous tactics, rallied an effective force together, brought them in front of Lee in double quick time, and in a pitched battle, of two days duration, bandled the Confederates so severely that they are glad to make an unmolested retreat back on the ravaged fields of Virginia. The exultation of the North is mighty, and untempered by prudence. Instead of availing themselves of the opportunity to make an honorable peace, the cry is for more men, more arms, and more blood. The victory of Haggerston will, in all probability, raise 100,000 men, add another year to the war, and keep the cotton under blockade, or burn it.

Mr. Laing, you will see has held forth at Manchester, and you will judge his sentiments as I cannot pretend to do. It is for me to report that I do not think these speeches have produced a useful or a favourable impression, following as they do on a prolonged period of rather suspicious silence, since the explanations in the House of Commons. The unpopular manner of Sir Charles Wood will give any adversary, who has a fair case, substantial advantages in encountering him; and the public feeling was strongly in Mr. Laing's favour at first. But there has since arisen a feeling that he suffered his case somewhat to go by default; and that the disagreeable Baronet had rather more than less of the right on his side.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, *3rd October*, 1862.

THE King of Italy, it is understood, will issue a decree on the 5th instant, in the shape of an amnesty, pardoning Garibaldi and those engaged with him in the late unfortunate espacade, deserters will, however, it is understood, be excluded from the Royal clemency. As I said in my last, advantage would be taken of the marriage of the Princess Maria Pia with the King of Portugal to bring about the amnesty. The conditions of the pardon are not yet known. An address to the English nation by Garibaldi has created a good deal of sensation here, you will of course get it in your English file of papers, therefore I will not further allude to it here. It was rumoured in Turin that Dr. Partridge the English Surgeon who was sent from London to render medical aid to Garibaldi was the bearer of some 125,000f. to the General; this has been denied by him in the *Movimento*. There was also another very absurd story that the doctor was likewise entrusted with £5,000 from Lord Palmerston to the illustrious prisoner, it is of course hardly necessary to say that there was not an atom of truth in the assertion.

The civil contract between the Princess Pia and the King of Portugal has been signed at Turin and the marriage, by proxy, was performed a day or so subsequently. After which the young Queen left for Lisbon attended by Prince Humbert. The ceremony was considered to have been a private affair and took place in the small chapel within the Palace. The King was of course present, with the rest of the royal family. Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde, the Duchess of Genoa, Princess Matilde and many of the dignitaries of state, and the Presidents of both houses of Parliament with the Knights of the Annunciata one of whom attested the nuptial contract. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Genoa who was assisted by four Bishops. Great rejoicings were made in the city, and among other festivities there was a grand concert given in the Palace in the evening. There was also a distribution of prizes at the great hall of the University, to the successful pupils of the different schools throughout the country; at which the royal party was present, and in the evening a serenade was performed, on the following day there was high mass celebrated in the Cathedral, which terminated the festivities.

The Roman question still occupies a large share of public attention, while the policy of the Emperor is as dark as ever, notwithstanding all the fuss that has been made about his letter or manifesto, which has been recently published. It is said that despatches have been sent to Rome, stating that in consequence of the repeated failures of French diplomacy to bring about any reconciliation between the papacy and the French Government, that it is not their intention to attempt any such efforts for the future. A letter has been received from Turin, which says that the promise said to have been made by Victor Emmanuel, that he would go to Rome ere the year was out, is not so groundless as some people imagine; and that the matter was perfectly understood between the Governments of the King and the Emperor. It is also said that the evacuation of Rome by the French would positively take place at an early day. In the conflict of opinion on this subject, it is indeed difficult to arrive at the true state of things. One of the writers in a certain journal goes so far even as to say that a *coup de etat* is contemplated in the eternal city, all I can say is, that we must wait and in good time we "shall see what we shall see."

M. Lavalette has returned from his post at Rome and is now in Paris. M. Thouvenal has tendered his resignation, but his Imperial Majesty has not yet accepted it. This minister is no doubt, favorable to the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome; and his desire to effect that object has led him somewhat beyond the bounds of discretion in the matter, which as resulted in his expressed wish to throw up his *portfolio*.

The American affairs have again been the theme of discussion in the Paris press, and at the present moment occupy a large share of public attention, some of them maintaining that the true cause of the struggle between the North and the South was the question of slavery, and that the Confederate States had no legal right to secede from the union. They also say that it is the duty of France to support the Federal cause; and that, notwithstanding the late reverses met with by the North, the tide of success will again set in for them with the approach of winter.

The Emperor and Empress are still at Biarritz, but have been very unfortunate as to the weather, rain almost incessantly having fallen; recently, however, the watery clouds have passed away and a little sunshine has at times prevailed, and the dull monotony of the place as been somewhat relieved by an occasional bull fight, which the Empress is said to enjoy with true Spanish zeal, so much so, indeed, that it is supposed that it is the intention of the Emperor to introduce the sport into Paris, having engaged some of the most celebrated *artistes*, both men and beasts, to amuse the fair Parisians in the national sport of Spain.

Marshal Castellane died a few days ago, and was buried at Lyons with considerable military pomp, he was carried to the grave by a number of non-commissioned officers who were decorated with the *insignia* of the Legion of Honor. The papers have given currency to a number of amusing anecdotes of the late Marshal. One of which was that the old soldier had desired in his will that the first private grenadier, and likewise the first private dragoon in the garrison of Lyons dying after him, may be buried on either side of him in his own vault. The other story was that, some years ago, while at a review a shot was fired at the Marshal by some man in a regiment of Voltigeurs. The old soldier heard the shot whistle in close proximity to his head, and on removing his cap, he discovered that the ball had lodged in it The Marshal did not say a word about it to any of his staff, but galloped up to the front of the regiment, from which the shot had been fired, and shouted out that if he only knew the unlucky dog who had made so bad a shot he would certainly give him a week in the guardroom. He then turned round to his staff and said, "what do you think of this? A fellow in a crack corps who misses his man at thirty yards, certainly ought to be broke." No enquiry was ever allowed to be made by the Marshal, to find out party who made this attempt to assassinate him, but he would never again allow one of the corps to mount guard at his quarters.

The *Esprit Public* asserts that the Emperor has determined upon the dissolution of the Corps Legislatiff but that it will not take place until after the coming session which will be held ere long for a very short duration, and that the new one will be summoned at the commencement of the new year.

The Marquis Pepoli, the Italian Minister of agriculture and commerce has arrived in Paris; and, it is said that he has come for the express purpose, if possible, of removing the obstacles in the way of concluding the treaty of commerce between France and Italy.

In consequence of the improvements taking place in Paris, the old clothes market of the Temple is to be pulled down and a new and handsome Bazar is to be erected in its place. The Hide Market is also to be taken down: this old building is all that now remains of the once well-known hotel of the Duke de Bourgogne. It was at this place that the first theatrical company ever performed in Paris, and was indeed the foundation of the Theatre Francais; it was there that the celebrated Pierre Gringoine, herald-at-arms to the Duke of Lorraine, in 1500 produced *Le Mystère Actes des Apotres*, with music, singing, and dancing. This extraordinary piece was divided into several "days," and contained no less than 10,000 verses. Its preparation cost the enormous sum of one million francs, and no assistance was rendered by the Government in a pecuniary respect. In the present day the Government allow large sums to be paid out of the public treasury, to assist in getting up new pieces, and the proprietors make a great boast if 40,000f. to 60,000f. are expended in the production of new pieces. An old periodical of the day says, "that when the *Mystère* was about to be performed, a public proclamation was addressed to the performers calling on them to attend, and informing the Parisians at what hour the representation would take place. The first proclamation was made in the name of the King and the Provost of Paris, and in the presence of the Châtelet and of several municipal officers. The play bills of the present day are very diminutive in comparison with those of that period. This building was subsequently occupied by an Italian company. Half a century afterwards the works of Corneille and Racine were represented with great splendour at the Hotel de Bourgogne. This ancient edifice is to be entirely removed to make room for the proposed extension of the Boulevard du Prince Eugène.

I am informed that the celebrated M. Jules Gérard, the lion-slayer, is about to undertake a journey into Central Africa, for the purpose of exploration. He intends to start from a point between Senegal and Sierra Leone, and thence proceed through Timo, Sego and other places on to Algiers. The chief object in view is to find a spot for the establishment of an independent settlement, such a spot, it is conjectured, may be discovered in the mountainous regions between Sierra Leone and the sources of the Niger. The object of the scheme is to extend the relations between Europe and the interior of Africa. The funds are to be provided by the members of the African Exploration Society, and by persons who take an interest in geography and natural sciences, and in the advancement of civilization in Africa amongst the supporters of the scheme are Prince Metternich, the Duke of Wellington, General Daumas, Earl Grosvenor, Comte de Samlay, Lord Vernon, Vicoumte de Valmer, Admiral Meynell, Sir Roderick Murchison, Professor Owen, &c., &c.

Baron Ricasoli was here for a short time and had several interviews with M. Persigny and M. Thouvenal, he has however left to proceed home to his estate.

The accounts from Rouen give a very unfavorable account of the cotton trade; the holders of many articles have been obliged to reduce their prices, but cannot find buyers even then. The business lately transacted in cotton goods is stated as being perfectly insignificant, and the sale of cotton twist has been completely suspended. This state of things is attributed to the uncertainty which prevails with respect to the civil war in America. According to the *Journal de Rouen*, the woollen and linen trade have gained very considerably by the scarcity of cotton. During the previous week no less than 2,000 certificates were signed at the Mairie of Elbeuf for operatives who had found employment in that town.

The Paris Corn Markets were firm last week and prices rose in consequence of the small attendance of farmers, who were detained at home sowing their winter wheat. The accounts received from some of the wine producing departments being unfavourable, has caused a rise in the price of wine at Bercy and at the *entrepot*. But in other districts the accounts are much more encouraging, and the crops are considered to be as abundant as last year. From Lyons to Macon the grapes are quite free from any decay, and the quality of the wine is remarkably good.

The twenty-two printers who were prosecuted for a coalition to raise their wages, were brought up for judgment before the Correctional Tribunal, the other day. Three of them were acquitted, and the remaining nineteen were found guilty, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment varying from one month to ten days. Public sympathy was on the side of the men. They were defended very ably by M. Berryer, he dwelt forcibly upon the hardship of the present laws, which had found no substitute for the trades corporations abolished by the great revolution, and which now left the workmen absolutely powerless against the permanent coalition of the masters.

A singular case of suicide, under the circumstances, took place a few evenings ago. It appears that at the Bal Mabile, while the dancing was going on a young man blew his brain out with a pistol and fell down dead.

The Mexican expeditionary force has received several draughts of men, and others are on the way. It is now said that the force in Mexico will have no difficulty in carrying everything before it, that the Mexican forces are in a complete state of demoralization and that no resistance is anticipated, except from the guerilla bands. The excitement of the population is described as being very great. The *Opinion* says that the Almonte party, which has its focus on this side of the Atlantic endeavours, without much chance of success, by means of circulars printed in Spain, and distributed at Vera Cruz and in other Mexican towns, to persuade the people to remember their Spanish origin, and to call to the throne the Duchess of Montpensier.

A case of swindling on a large scale came before the Correctional Tribunal at St. Etienne, where M. M. Avril and Béraud were tried on several charges of swindling, and abuse of confidence. The accused were the managers of a Discount Bank at St. Etienne. It appears that a man of the name of Foyot was also charged as an accomplice. Avril it seems managed to abscond, so that the other two could only be put upon their trial. The Bank was established in 1856 by by a person of the name of Prost, who was *non est* at the end of the first year after losing one-third of the capital in speculations, in which the Bank was not allowed to invest their capital and contrary to the statutes of the same. After the flight of this man there was still a capital of about a million of francs, amply sufficient to carry on the business, but the accused, notwithstanding the fate of their predecessor, went almost immediately into wild speculations in marble quarries and in building and purchasing houses. In a short time the greater part of the remaining capital was swallowed up, when Avril decamped with some 60,000f. in cash. The Bank was then declared to be insolvent, and means were taken for winding up the affairs, charges were proved against all the accused, and the Tribunal sentenced Avril to five years imprisonment, with 3,000f. fine; Béraud to three years with a fine of 1,000f.; Foyot to one years' imprisonment with 1,000f. fine, and the whole of them to ten years' interdiction of the civil rights mentioned in article 42 of the Penal Code, such as voting at elections, holding any public office, carrying arms &c.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

UNQUALIFIED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

DR. HUGH MILLER, with a letter dated the 3rd instant, forwarded to Government the subjoined memorial against unqualified persons following the practice and profession of Medicine in Bombay:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRERE, K. C. B., GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL, BOMBAY.

The Memorial of the undersigned qualified Medical Practitioners of Bombay.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the undersigned qualified medical practitioners of Bombay, beg to bring to the notice of your Excellency in Council as follows:

1.—That your memorialists have received their Medical education and training in recognised Institutions of the United Kingdom at considerable expenditure both of time and money, and have been authorized to practice in Medicine and Surgery by regular degrees or diplomas, declaring their qualifications therein.

2.—That some of your memorialists have practised for several years in this island, and others of them only a short time; but they all fully expect and believe that your Excellency in Council will consider their professional rights and privileges worthy of the consideration and protection of your Hon'ble Board.

3. That your memorialists complain that certain unauthorized persons, to wit Apothecaries, Assistant Apothecaries, Stewards of the Government Hospitals, and others, hold themselves forth to the public as Medical Practitioners, and undertake cases in medicine, surgery, and midwifery, in which branches of professional knowledge they have neither received any proper or recognised education nor obtained any credentials of fitness to practice.

4. That such usurpation of professional functions on their part is an infringement on your memorialists' legal rights and privileges, and an imposition on the humbler classes of the unprofessional public, who can scarcely be expected to know the difference between regularly qualified medical practitioners and unqualified persons; when the credentials of the former are not vouched for in any public way, and when many of the latter take advantage of their position as Government servants to reccomend themselves for employment.

5. That your memorialists are informed and belie. that the said Government servants, by so entering into medical practice (even independant of the question of qualification,) violate a regulation of Government made in that behalf, by which such persons are prohibited from engaging in trade or other lucrative employment, inasmuch as they are expected to devote their whole time and energies to the duties of their respective appointments, which are sufficiently onerous and important to require their undivided attention.

6. That your memorialists refer by way of instance to the case of the Resident Apothecary of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, who is at present, and has been for some years, engaged in medical practice in all its branches; and to that of the late Resident Apothecary of the European General Hospital, who has lately retired and set up as a private practitioner.

7. That your memorialists further complain that many other unqualified persons, besides members of the class alluded to, have unauthorisedly engaged in medical practice in Bombay; and your memorialists will instance the case of ex-students of the Grant Medical College who have failed to obtain the diploma of that Institution.

8. That your memorialists recognize in the qualified students of the Grant Medical College a class of persons equally entitled with themselves to the protection of Government in respect to their professional rights and privileges, though their title thereto is a boon which they owe to the policy of Government, in providing for the benefit of the natives of the country qualified persons of their own race and religion to minister to them in disease.

9. That your memorialists would submit with great respect that it would be highly expedient that persons requiring medical aid should be enabled to distinguish qualified from unqualified practitioners, and with a view thereto to regulate by the practice of medicine in this country by some Act of the Legislature (whether local or imperial your memorialists will leave for the consideration of your Hon'ble Council;) and thereby to prevent the violation and infringement of the rights and privileges of qualified practitioners by unqualified and uneducated persons.

10. That an Act called "the Medical Act," being *Vict. c.* 90, was passed in England in the year 1858, and a subsequent Act to amend the said Act in the year following; and that by these Acts the practice of Medicine and Surgery, and the qualifications of practitioners therein, are now regulated in the United Kingdom.

11. That by the said Acts certain privileges are secured for legally qualified medical practitioners, registered under the provisions therein contained; and that no person is entitled to recover any charge in any court of law for any medical or surgical advice or attendance, or for the performance of any operation, or for any medicine prescribed and supplied, unless he shall prove, at the trial, that he is registered under the said Acts.

12. That by said Medical Act, Sections 36 and 37, it is provided that "no person shall hold any appointment as a physician, surgeon, or other Medical Officer, either in the Military or Naval service, or in emigrant or other vessels, or in any hospital, infirmary, dispensary or lying-in-hospital (not supported wholly by voluntary contribution), or to any Friendly or other Society, or as a Medical Officer of Health, unless he be registered under this Act," and that "no certificate required by any Act now in force, or that may hereafter be passed, from any physician, Surgeon, Licentiate in Medicine or Surgery, or other medical practitioner shall be valid unless the person signing the same be registered under this Act."

Your Memorialists therefore pray for such relief in the premises as to *your Excellency in Council may seem* meet and proper and your Memorialists as in duty bound shall ever pray.

HUGH MILLER, M.D., Surgeon,
Fellow F. Ph. and S. Glasgow.
JOHN SOMERVILLE, M.D. Edinburg, M.R.S.E.,
THOMAS BELL, M.D.
HARTWIG L. SEITZ, M. R. C.S. London and England.
JAMES N. M. DOUGALL, M.D. Edinburg., M.R.C.S.E.
Bombay, 10th October 1862.

Certain private Medical Practitioners in Bombay, who have obtained Degrees or Diplomas to practice in Medicine and Surgery from legally recognised Institutions in the United Kingdom, complain that unqualified and uneducated persons, such as Apothecaries and assistant Apothecaries now or recently in the service of Government, and ex-students of the Grant Medical College who have failed to obtain the diploma thereof are unauthorizedly engaged in private practice in Bombay.

2. They represent that the usurpation of professional functions on the part of such persons is an infringement on their legal rights and privileges, and they pray that some Act may be passed corresponding to the Medical Act which was passed in England in 1858, and to the subsequent Act in the following year:—

3 These gentlemen have thus arrived at the conclusion, that, what was found necessary to regulate medical matters in Great Britain, is especially so in India. I confess I am unable to see this. The state of matters in the two countries is so wholly different, that no parallel can be drawn.

4. I have not a copy of the Act at hand, but I believe that among the more important objects kept in view in framing it, was that of enabling the public to know, who were legally qualified practitioners to be appointed to the thousands of charitable institutions in Great Britain. No such object exists in this country, as Government command the services of their own commissioned medical officers, as well as of the majority of the Graduates of the Grant Medical College.

5. Another of the objects was to enable legally qualified practitioners to recover charges in courts of law. An act for this purpose can scarcely be necessary in Bombay, where custom, I believe, if not law, already enables such practitioner to do so; at all events no such want has been expressed by the Graduates of the Grant Medical College, who are legally qualified practitioners.

6. My own opinion is, that no such act is required. The community, European and native, may I think safely be left here as elsewhere to exercise their own judgment in all matters connected with the selection of medical attendants. People of all classes are usually quite alive to their own interests in such matters.

7. The Medical Act of 1858 met with great opposition, even though it involved the interests of the public, as well as of many thousands of practitioners. In Bombay, it seems to me that the interests of the community are scarcely concerned, while the number of European private practitioners is almost limited to the five gentlemen in question.

8. As these gentlemen specially allude in para. 6, to the Apothecary of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, and the Apothecary recently attached to the European General Hospital, as illustrations of the correctness of their complaint, I feel bound to state, that, as far as these Warrant officers are concerned, there is a misapprehension in regarding them as uneducated and unqualified for practice.

9. It is true they have not received the Diploma of the Grant Medical College, because the Regulations of the service do not require it, but they both passed through a regular course of study within the walls during three successive Sessions, and after a rigid examination by the Principal and Professors, they were pronounced "qualified" to act in professional emergencies.

10. As far as the remarks of the Memorialists bore upon Mr. Anderson, Apothecary of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, I thought right to obtain the opinion of Dr. Peet, the Surgeon of the Hospital, and I beg to annex that officer's reply, No. 138, dated 7th instant, merely observing that I entirely agree with every remark therein made.

11. As Mr. Blaney, the other Apothecary alluded to has recently been pensioned, and as consequently no immediate superior to represent circumstances as far as he is concerned, I feel bound in justice to that most deserving Warrant Officer, to state that he served under me for many years as Chief Apothecary in the European General Hospital, an institution which affords the largest field in this Presidency for the observation and study of disease as effecting Europeans.

12. During the whole of that time, Mr. Blaney availed himself with extraordinary diligence, of every opportunity of improving his professional knowledge, and eventually became so able a Practitioner, that I should be perfectly content to put myself in his hands if I required Medical attendance. In justice to Mr. Blaney, I beg to annex a letter received from him on the 8th instant, because it gives a detail of the nature and extent of his Medical Education. By what means he heard of the Memorial I know not, but certainly not from my office.

13. Instead of endeavouring to depress men of the stamp of Mr. Anderson and Mr. Blaney, I confess it is to me a source of sincere satisfaction to find that the knowledge acquired by long years of study, and observation, is made available for the benefit of the community, as well as for the personal advantage of themselves, I would venture to express a hope that such may be the feeling of Government.

14. I would request the favor of the letters from Dr. Peet and Mr. Blaney being returned when no longer required.—I have the honor, &c.

M. STOVELL,
Principal Inspector General Medical Department.

FROM SURGEON MAJOR J. PEET TO THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF HOSPITALS.

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Memo. forwarding Memo. No. 2,091 of 1862, from the Secretary to the Principal Inspector General Medical Department and a Memorial to Government from several Medical gentlemen in Bombay, regarding the practice of unqualified persons, and requesting me to report upon that part of the memorial, which refers to the Apothecary of this Hospital.

2. It is stated, that the Apothecary of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital "is at present and has been for some years engaged in Medical practice in all its branches." That Mr. Anderson *does* attend several families in the neighbourhood of the Hospital, is quite true, but so little has it interfered with his duties, that I was not fully aware of the fact, until I received a visit from Dr. Miller about three months ago. That gentlemen gave me to understand that the Apothecary attended patients at Mazagon, that either had been, or otherwise would have been attended by himself, and wished me to exercise my authority, putting a stop to Mr. Anderson's practice. This I declined to do, but determined to satisfy myself, by close observation whether he is so engaged in private practice, as to be unable to perform his Hospital duties, satisfactorily and efficiently, I have no hesitation in saying that he is not so engaged. The Hospital duties have never been more zealously and efficiently performed, than they are at the present moment. I have ascertained from Mr. Anderson himself, and other sources, (chiefly my own observation, as I am in the Grant College daily from 11 till 5) that he visits his private patients, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. He has been on duty in the Hospital from 6 till 9 o'clock, and in any case would not be expected to return to duty within two or three hours. That Mr. Anderson spends these hours in a way that is useful to himself and others, is, in my opinion, creditable and commendable. His absence in the event of emergency would not be felt, as between those hours a sub-Assistant Surgeon is on duty in the Hospital.

3. The Memorialists are in error in adducing Mr. Anderson's case, as an example of an unqualified person engaging in private practice. It is true that he has not received the Diploma of the Grant Medical College, but he has been examined by the Principal and Professors, as to his knowledge of practical medicine and surgery, and has been found qualified to act in professional emergencies.

4. I will only add that no one can be more interested than myself in wishing to put a stop to the Apothecary's engaging in any occupation, which would interfere with his Hospital duties. But as I am satisfied, that whatever his private engagements may be they do not trench upon his public employment; I can see no valid reason, why they should be inquisitorially dealt with.—I have the honor, &c.

J. PEET, Surgeon Major,
J. J. Hospital

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR GENERAL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,—A memorial having been submitted to Government by Dr. Hugh Miller and four other private medical practicioners of Bombay praying for the introduction of the New Medical Act into Bombay or India, in which memorial I am specially referred to along with many others as having received no medical education, and have been pronounced "unqualified for the practice of medicine. I am complained of also as infringing the "rights and privileges" of the memorialists.

2.—I would venture to submit through you to the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, what I consider to be misrepresentations on the part of memorialists so far as they concern me: misrepresentations which are not easily discerned by those who are unacquainted with the European branch of the subordinate Medical Department and which are calculated to do me injury.

3. Humbly do I submit in the first place that twenty-four years of my life have been spent in the service of Government in the close observance of medical practice. For fourteen of those years I was employed in the European General Hospital in Bombay, and for eighty years I was its chief Apothecary. In this Institution I enjoyed the rare advantage of observing disease in every variety and form, and it would be to me a Medical School well calculated to afford a practical education. But when to this I am able to add the respected names of Dr. Stovell, Morehead and Leith as the Medical Officers and my teachers, perhaps I have said enough to show that I have not been destitute of the means of acquiring a knowledge of the practice of medicine along with a large practical experience such as only a few can realize.

4. But I have enjoyed the high advantage of a recognized training in the Grant Medical College, under Professors whom I can mention only with profound respect. In successive and complete series of lectures I was permitted by Government regularly to attend during the sessions of 1850-51, 1851-52, and 1852-53 as follows:

Anatomy with dissections—3 Sessions—Professors Peet and Ballingall.

Physiology—3 Sessions—Professors Morehead and Watson.

Chemistry—2 Sessions—Professors Giraud and Haines.

Materia Medica and Botany—2 Sessions—Professors Giraud and Haines.

Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine—2 Sessions—Professor Morehead.

Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery—2 Sessions—Professors Peet and Ballingall.

Medical Jurisprudence—1 Session—Professor Coles.

Midwifery and the diseases of Women and Children—2 Sessions—Professor Coles.

Ophthalmic Surgery—1 Session—Professor Carter.

Under rigid examination I was pronounced "qualified" and received the College certificate.

5. Peculiarly has mine been a life of instruction, and whether I have given any proof of improvement I would leave to the judgment and discernment of the Principal Inspector General.

6. I will not take up the time of the Principal Inspector General with the question of the infringement of the rights and privileges of the memorialists.

7. I submit this appeal to the Principal Inspector General through you, as I know of no other channel of communication, and can only regret that I have felt compelled to make this statement on my own behalf instead of through an immediate superior officer whose statements must have carried more weight with them.—I have the honor, &c.,

T. BLANEY,
Late Apothecary European General Hospital.

TO HUGH MILLER, Esq., M. D., Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 3rd instant, forwarding a Memorial from yourself and other Medical Practitioners of Bombay.

2. In reply, I am desired to observe, that had you grounded your case on any injury to the public arising from the practice of Medicine and Surgery by uneducated or unskilful persons, you would at least have shown cause for enquiry. But you indicate, as the object of your Memorial, the exclusion from private practice of men who, to much training in the way of regular Medical education, have added long and approved practical training in the public Hospitals, high official and professional character during prolonged service, and a large measure of public confidence, as shown by the alleged extent of their non-official practice.

3. A prohibition to such men to practice, in such a community as that of Bombay, could not, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be defended in the interests of the public, or of humanity to the poor and ignorant, and I am therefore desired to inform you that your Memorial cannot, for the reasons above set forth, be entertained.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 25th October 1862.

TO THE PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR GENERAL, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—With reference to your report, No. 2141, dated 10th instant, on a Memorial from certain Medical Practitioners in Bombay against unqualified persons following the practice and profession of Medicine, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor in Council entirely agrees with you.

2. Copy of my reply of this date, No. 1697 to the Memorialists, is herewith forwarded for your information.

3. The enclosures to your report are herewith returned, as requested.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 25th October 1862.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, *29th Oct.*, 7 A.M.

Steamer *Simla*, sailed for Suez.

MADRAS.

29th October, 12-30 P.M.

Securities, Five and-a-half, eleven and three quarters premium.

Fives, four and three-eighth premium.

Fours, six and three quarters discount.

Document Bills, two shillings one and one-fourth penny.

Freights, dead weight, twenty shillings.

Cotton seventy shillings.

Interest on Loan six per cent.

Money Market, easy.

Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven] pounds, Rupees seven.

Number forty Mule Twist, good seconds, per Bundle, Rupees six.

LOCAL.

MAILS for Aden and Suez. for H. M's Steamer *Feroze* will be closed on Saturday next, the first proximo, at one o'clock P.M. Letters &c, forwarded by this opportunity to the above places are liable to the Indian Inland rates of postage, but those for the United Kingdom &c., must be paid the usual Steam Postage rates.

WE understand that Mr. L. H. Bailey has resigned his post of Deputy Secretary to the Bombay Legislative Council. It is reported that a Barrister or Civilian of at least seven year's standing in India is to be appointed to the post.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the Library of the Grant Medical College, on Saturday next, the 1st of November, at 4 o'clock P.M., when the following will be brought forward:—

1. On the conversion of Calomel into Corrosive Sublimate by Ammoniacal Salts, in the human stomach. By Assistant Surgeon R. Haines, M.B.

Presented by the Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department.

2. Remarks on Sanitary subjects, with special application to Mahableshwar. By Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals D. Grierson, M.D.

3. Notes of cases of Typhoid Fever, with remarks. By Assistant Surgeon W. Niven, M.D

TEMPERANCE AMONG THE SOLDIERS.—On Monday evening last the usual weekly meeting of the Total Abstinence Society in connection with H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, at Colaba, was held in the school room of the lines. The Rev. Dr. Fraser opened the meeting with an appropriate prayer after which he addressed the meeting on the great question of Temperance. He gave a very lucid definition of what drunkenness was, and showed that it was not necessary for a man to "lie on the ground and hold fast" to be under the influence of liquor. The Reverend gentleman traced the insidious encroachments of the habit of intemperence, proving by sound argument that a man had formed the habit of drinking strong liquors, when by a temporary absence from them, he found that there was a something that he desired to have, a something that he missed; hence the danger of taking them at all. He also dwelt upon the fearful consequences attendant on the baneful indulgence and contended that men were in every way better without the use of Alcoholic drinks. Dr. Fraser related some instances of the injurious effects of drinking ardent spirits, that had come under his own observation and concluded a very earnest and practical address by calling upon the meeting to support the cause.

As Dr. Fraser had to leave the meeting early a vote of thanks was accorded to him by acclamation. The Rev. Gentleman then left the room.

A non-commissioned officer of the Regiment then addressed the meeting in an energetic and sensible speech, pointing out to his comrades the evil consequences of drinking habits and contrasting it with the good resulting, particularly to soldiers, from adopting the habit of sobriety. Mr. Lindsay, Scripture Reader, then addressed the meeting in his usual style of eloquence, and called upon the men to join the society.

We were glad to observe so good an attendance at the meeting, and more so at the very great attention that was paid to the different speakers. We were highly delighted with the meeting altogether, and shall take an early opportunity of paying them another visit.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours 29th Oct. 1862.

BROACH.—Fine and calm. Ther. 78.
BULSAR.—Fair, SW. Calm.
CANNANORE.—Fair, NE. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Clear, east light.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, SE. light.
MADRAS.—Fine, NE. Ther. 85.
PAUMBEN.—cloudy with prospects of rain wind light easterly. Ther. 84.
SURAT.—Cool.
GALLE.—Calm and cloudy with occasional showers. Ther. 78.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

For the fortnight ending 15th October.

KUTCH.—The fall of rain gauged during the fortnight was 12 inches and 57 cents, which added to that formerly registered (20 in. 82 cts.) makes a total for the year of 34 inches and 39 cents., a fall greater than has occurred for many years. It is unlikely that more will fall.

The heavy rain that fell from the 2nd to the 4th instant, was general throughout the whole province, and in the vicinity of Bhooj it blew a hurricane which seems to have been confined to a circle of a few miles around it. Much injury has been sustained all over the country by the severity of the weather, both as regards crops, and particularly Bajree, and dwelling houses. In the town of Bhooj 1,900 houses were more or less damaged, and the camp Bazar and officers lines much injury was also sustained.

The shock of an earthquake is stated by many of the townspeople to have felt on the evening of the 3rd at about half past seven o'clock P.M., but the falling of the rain and the violence of the wind prevented the direction from being ascertained, at least none of the people who were conversed with on the subject were able to give information and unless it has been remarked elsewhere the fact is doubtful.

The locusts have entirely disappeared from the province, they have not done much injury to the crops though much apprehension is felt from the eggs they left behind, which have since been hatched. The prospects of the year have thus been reduced at the rough calculation to three-fourths of the expected produce.

Fever and ague is very prevalent thoughout the province, as it always is after a heavy Monsoon, but no other epedimic has made its appearance.

STUDENTS LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

THE fourth monthly meeting for the session 1862-3, was held in the Hall of the Elphinstone Institution on the 6th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock in the evening.

Present.—Bhow Daji Esq., in the chair.

Messr. Harichand Sadasewji, Bala Mangesh Wagleh, B.A., Madhao Narayan Shirgamkar, Narayan Mahadew Paramanand, Hormasji Dadabhai, Gangadas Kishordas, Balvant Krishnarao Paekar, Nanabhi R. Ranina, Trimbarkrao Bapuji, Harishanker Balkrishnaji, Darashaw Ratanji, R. R. Colah, Venayekrao Harichundji, Govind Narayan, Janardan Sukharam Gadgil, Members; and Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, Secretary.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Elections.—Messrs. Naoroji Nanabhai, Framji Byramji

duty of the Assistant, Stanley, to lock the prisoner's cell on that night. When I found that the prisoner had escaped, I sent information of the fact to the Police and Military authorities. I also sent out persons in search of him. On the morning of the 21st instant about one o'clock, the prisoner was brought to the prison by Constable Tandy; and I again received him into my custody. The prisoner was then intoxicated. He was riotous and mad from the effects of drink. The House of Correction is not a military prison, but the military prisoners are generally kept in a yard by themselves separate from the convicts under sentence by civil courts.

William Stanley sworn,—I am an Assistant to the Marshal of the House of Correction. I know the prisoner at the bar, George Cooke; he was confined in that prison. I was on duty in the Round House on Sunday the 19th instant all night. On the evening of that day, I locked up the prisoner in his cell. It was then a few minutes before six o'clock. I am quite sure that I locked the padlock. I tried the lock and found it secure. The key was on a large ring with other keys. When I had locked up all the prisoners in that yard, I locked up the keys in a table drawer in the Round House, the place where they are always kept at night. I remained in the Round House all night. The following morning, about half past five o'clock, I unlocked the cells in No. 6 yard. Assistant Carbery unlocked the cells in No. 2 yard. I heard him report that the prisoner was missing from his cell.

Patrick Carbery sworn,—I am an Assistant to the Marshal of the House of Correction. I joined Assistant Stanley and other assistant in the Round House on the morning of the 20th instant. We proceeded to open the cells, I took the keys for No. 2 yard, and proceeded to unlock the cells. When I went to unlock the prisoner's cell, I found the lock unlocked, and hooked upon the staple. The prisoner was not in his cell. I reported the absence of the prisoner to the Marshal. The lock I found on the staple at the prisoner's cell was similar to that now produced. It was not broken. There was nothing broken about the prisoner's cell.

J. J. Tandy sworn,—I am Constable of Police and do duty at Byculla. On the morning of the 20th instant, about ten o'clock, I received information that a European prisoner named Cooke had escape from the House of Correction. In consequence of further information I received, I went to the house of a Warder of the House of Correction named Roberts in Duncan Road. It was then between 11 and 12 o'clock that night. I looked through chink in the door and saw the prisoner in the house. A sepoy who was with me indentified him as the prisoner Cooke who had escaped from the House of Correction. About three quarters of an hour afterwards, I entered Roberts' house by the back door. I found the prisoner there lying on a cot. I arrested him. He was under the influence of liquor. I took him in a buggy to the House of Correction, and made him over to the custody of the Marshal.

His Worship committed the prisoner to stand his trial of the next Criminal session of the High Court.

INDIAN.

POONA.

The fall of rain at Poona from 20th to 26th inst. :—

	Ins.	Cts.
October 20th	0	0
" 21st	0	5
" 22nd	3	11
" 23rd	1	5
" 24th	1	51
" 25th	0	18
" 26th	0	0
Total	5	90

—*Observer, Oct. 28.*

Last evening a dinner party was given to Major General and Mrs. Hale by the officers of the station, by way of farewell, previous to their departure for England. The dinner took place in the Assembly-room, it being found that the Mess-house of the 25th N. I., which was originally proposed, would not be large enough. The invitations be included about 120 officers and 30 ladies. His Excellency the Governor was not able to attend, and in his absence the chair was taken by the Commander-in-Chief. The Band of the 26th N. I. was in attendance; and we hope the party are enjoying a dance, at our time of going to press.—*Id.*

We understand arrangements having been made to extend the limits of the camp in the direction of the Sir Jamsetjee Bund, as soon as Government has made the necessary agreements with the proprietors of the ground. The Poona Camp is already very large; but every year the want of room is more and more left, as the departments are moved up from Bombay. We have reason to think our present enterprising Governor takes a comprehensive view of the necessities of the case, and will frame his plans in view of the probability of Poona becoming to the seat of government at a future time.—*Id.*

We are very happy to hear that Lieutenant Chapple of Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, has been for some months engaged on, and is now about to publish, a work to be called "India considered historically and socially." Lieutenant Chapple has labored for months, and doubtless with good effect, at this work; and we hope the labour will not be thrown away. The writer is known by his talents on literature, lately delivered at Poona; but the present work will have one very important advantage over those lectures, and an additional element of success, in that the subject of it is much more generally interesting to residents in India. The work treats of the races of India, their origin, progress, subjection, and present condition. The author takes a comprehensive glance at their several histories, and traces by analogy the causes which have led to their present depressed and politically unimportant position among nations. He has contrasted the primitive races of East and West, and the peculiarities by which both have been distinguished, reasoning on and accounting for them, and giving the natural inferences deducible from theories on the subject. He has enquired into that difficult subject, the religious feeling which accompanies all their actions, and endeavoured to account for their apparent inconsistencies. He has treated of the healthy social traits observable in the present communities, and suggested means by which an enlarged range might be afforded to their intellect, and a nobler aim to the direction of their feelings and impulsive faculties, for the future.

We hope the work will soon be published, and that we may have an opportunity of noticing it. Every encouragement is due to an officer who, like Lieutenant Chapple, devotes his leisure to illustrating the country of his exile and enlarging our Anglo-Indian literature.—*Id.*

SIND.

Kurrachee Internal Trade.—The Fouzdar's returns, from the 1st January 1862 to the 30th September last, shew that 12,097 men, came in during that period from Las Beyla, Kohistan, and other inland places, bringing with them 21,897 camels, 1,139 horses, 7,751 donkeys, and 910 bullocks, laden mainly with grass, firewood, ghee, nurses, cotton,. wool, potatoes, kurbee, charcoal, coriander seed, jungle rafters, date mats, onions, and dried fruits.—From Kandahar 1323 men came in, with 2,973 camels, 27 horses, and 177 donkeys, laden with cotton, wool, grapes, pistachios, warm cloaks, Cashmere shawls, apples, cummin seed, figs, prunes, apricots, almonds, beet-root, chil kosa, kooranee, amboo, salummissree, raisins, stockings, gloves, &c., &c.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee), Oct. 24.*

Accidental Deaths.—The Fouzdar reports 17 deaths as having occurred from accidental causes in town from the 1st January to the 30th September 1862, viz: 7 at the Harbour works; 1 from drunkenness; 2 "violent greediness;" 1, eating opium; 2, drowning; 2, by the fall of houses; 1 said to have been killed by a soldier; and 1 lad crushed in a grinding mill.—*Id.*

Births and Deaths.—The Fouzdar reports that 483 girls and 424 boys were born in the town of Kurrachee between the 1st January 1862 and the 30th September last; and that 151 men, 115 women, 80 boys, and 73 girls died during the same period, whereby the gentler sex has secured a majority of 82 in the nine months' operations.—*Id.*

Kurrachee Export Trade for September, 1862.—We direct attention to the table of exports for the month of September which appears under our commercial head, as exhibiting considerable activity in our port. The following is the value of the exports :—

To London	Rs.	4,76,709	14 0
" France		25,368	3 0
" Cutch and Katyawar		4,443	5 0
" Persian Gulph		26,212	8 0
" Makran		1,401	5 0
" Bombay		17,37,892	14 0
Total Rs...		22,72,118	14 0

The principal articles exported were :—

Cotton	Rs.	11,03,449	0 0
Grain		1,33,472	12 0
Indigo		85,695	0 0
Seeds		1,60,549	1 0
Wool		3,44,998	0 0

—*Id.*

On Dits.—It is generally rumoured that Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, Acting Assistant Commissioner, is to succeed Mr. Kemball as Collector of Kurrachee. The correctness of this report, however, is very much doubted by some who here that Mr. Erskine intends applying for leave to go home. It is further asserted that Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, of the Civil Service, is to act as Collector of Hyderabad, in the absence of Capt Lambert who embarked for home on the *Pekin Dunbar* yesterday. We are also given to understand that Mr. Ryland, mentioned as Syed Ameenoodeen's successor in the Small Cause Court, proceeds to Bombay by the next steamer to take the post of Assistant Secretary to Government. In military circles they say Major General Smith, C.B., is to leave us shortly to assume command of the Poona Division which General Hale vacates to go home; and that Major General Green is expected by the next steamer to succeed General Smith.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

It is a pleasing duty to remark the large addition which has been made to the local Lancashire Relief Fund since our issue of the 7th instant, wherein we appealed to the people of Madras to remove the reproach which was attaching to us by our want of sympathy for our impoverished countrymen. Barely a fortnight ago the subscriptions amounted to Rs. 18,000, but up to this date they have now reached Rs. 27,050, as will be found in another column. Of this nearly Rs. 6,000 have been remitted from Travancore including the munificent donation of His Highness the Rajah. We accept this gratifying increase to the Fund as an earnest of Madras being at length sensible of the extraordinary claims which England has upon all of us at the present time. We hope that having done so much our neighbours will not forget that the distress in the Cotton Districts is becoming daily more general, and that without continued and repeated aid from outside it will be impossible for the Relief Committees to carry on their work during the coming winter. Many firms at home have therefore resolved to send in a monthly subscription of from £100 to £1,000 until further notice, and we have much pleasure in stating that this excellent plan has been adopted by the Officers of the 4th Regiment M. N. I., whose list amounts already to about Rs. 50 per mensem. We are sure that Major Dobbie would be glad to receive periodical subscriptions from any one, and we shall be glad if this very laudable example is adopted among other regiments stationed here or elsewhere A weekly donation of one or two rupees might be spared by hundreds of Europeans, East Indians and Natives in this Presidency, and we cordially recommend those who have already given, as well as those who have not yet subscribed, to lay by such small amounts periodically, and forward them regularly to the proper quarters.—*Times, Oct. 24.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The Maharajah of Putiala is earning an enviable reputation as a reformer. He has at a stroke cut away by the roots one of the most monstrous and inhuman customs which prevail among the Khutree sect of Hindoos. Whenever a man dies, the wife must mourn for four years, and during that time maintain a miserable seclusion; she must not eat in public, or uncover her face all that time. With a sentence, Putiala has abolished this, and announced that fifteen days shall suffice hereafter as the limit of such barbarous privation. The contagion of this reform has spread to Delhi; the leading people have been encouraged to address the Putiala chief for information as to how they should shape their course in an innovation so civilized and so entirely desirable.—*Mofussilite, Oct. 24.*

PUNJAUB.

The Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamer *Sutlej*, with about 700 Hogsheads of Commissariat Beer on board, left Kotree for Ferozepore on the 13th inst. She has also goods for Moultan and a traction engine on board, which the steam company proposes to run in the upper provinces as a demonstration of the feasibility of that mode of locomotion—so readily and so cheaply obtained.—*Lahore Chronicle, Oct. 24.*

Some excitement was caused at Murree a few days ago by receipt of information that the dead body of an European had been discovered near Balakote in the Huzarah district. On examination he appears to have been a deserter from the 21st Hussars, and is believed to have had a good deal of money in gold mohurs, which were tied in a cloth round his waist under the shirt. He apparently was murdered while asleep for the sake of the money, as none of it was found on his person. He had got close up to the Kaghan mountains, but the snowy range would have stopped him. The man last seen with him has been apprehended, and there is every probability that the murder will be proved.—*Id.*

ENGLISH PRESS.

THE LATE MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT GLASGOW.

(From the Home News Sept. 26.)

A Scottish Court of Justice has just been occupied with the trial of a remarkable case of murder, and the story, which has created an extraordinary sensation in the North, will possess some interest in the eyes of the public at large. On Monday, July 7, a woman named Jessie Macpherson was found dead on the floor of her bed-room in a house at Glasgow. Her body was so shockingly mangled as to make it clear that murder had been done and it was presently ascertained that she had not been seen alive since the evening of the Friday previous. Her capacity was that of a servant, and it was in the house of her master that she had thus met with her death. She appears to have been actually in the service of a son of an old gentleman named Fleming, but he was absent at the time and his nurse alone was in the house, When, therefore, the corpse was discovered, and the deed of blood brought to light, it was natural, and indeed inevitable, that old Mr. Fleming should be called to account for himself, and he was accordingly arrested, and examined after the Scottish method of procedure. It appeared that he was almost 90 years old—he gave his own age as 87—and there was consequently a strong improbability in the presumption that the crime could have been the work of his hands. But it did happen, strange to say, that his uncommon vigour of mind and body removed much of this incredibility. The judge himself, in summing up, freely admitted that there was not really any incapacity on his part, and although, therefore, the case still remained extraordinary and became daily more so as the prisonre's position was better understood, he was for a short time, the person most commonly connected with the offence in local reports. He was old, but he was not feeble; there was no reason for his committing such a crime, but he was in the house with the deceased, and so the Glasgow people scarcely knew what to think of the matter

But the reputation of the old man thus unfortunately situated was gradually in great measure cleared. It was found that certain articles were missing from the house—some clothing belonging to the murdered woman, and some plate belonging to the old man's son. This plate, it seemed, had been pawned in the city; it was identified, and the pawnbroker testified that it was a woman who had pawned it. Here was a new light thrown on the case. Who was this woman? For some time that question could not be solved, but it was presently reported that the police were on her track, and that she had been taken. She proved to be a certain Jessie M'Lauchlan, and circumstances were soon discovered which connected her very closely with the crime. In fact, it became evident that she was either the actual murderess or was privy to the deed, nor was it long doubted which of these two assumptions was the more probable. She had formerly lived in Mr. Fleming's service herself; she was still well acquainted with him, and had been on intimate terms with the deceased woman. She knew all the ways of the house, and was in the habit of going there. She did go there on the night of Friday the 5th July, and she did not return to her own home till the morning of Saturday, the 5th. When she returned she was not clad in the dress which she had worn on going out, but in as dress which had belonged to Jessie Macpherson. This dress she changed when she got home, and took it so at day's to be dyed. Her own dress, torn to shreds, but stained with blood, was found scattered in various fragments along some fields at Hamilton, 10 or 12 miles from Glasgow, and in those very fields she had been seen. When she left her home on Friday she took with her a bottle, and a similar bottle was in the house of murder. Up to that Friday she had been in desperate want of money, but on Saturday she was in possession of cash for her needs.

All this evidence was very strong; but Jessie M'Lauchlan endeavoured to elude its force by accusing old Mr. Fleming of the crime. She made a declaration before the trial and she made a statement at the trial itself. She admitted that she had been present in the house on the night of Friday, and that she had a knowledge, through an involuntary knowledge, of the murder. The actual deed she traced to the hand of the old man, and ascribed it to motives of anger and of fear together. He had, she said, made unseemly propositions to the deceased woman, was afraid of her telling against him, and had quarrelled with her. The end of it, according to her story, was that he fell upon her with the meat chopper and killed her, after which he sent the witness out with his son's plate that she might raise money upon it. The dresses of the deceased, she said, had been sent to her by the unfortunate woman herself the evening before her death. This story, however, did not obtain much credit. It was not consistently told; it did not agree with probabilities, and, few people therefore were surprised when the announcement was made that old Mr. Fleming was liberated and Jessie M'Lauchlan committed to goal.

Last week she was brought to trial, and it appears from the reports that she was supplied with the means of making a most able defence. The questions raised were the same as before. What gave such a singularity to the case was that the accused was also an accuser. Her defence was the impeachment of another person. From a certain complicity with the crime she could not pretend to clear herself, but she persisted to the last in maintaining not only that she was innocent, but that old Mr. Fleming was guilty. Her statement was not without its points of speciousness. The old man had undoubtedly been in the house at the time of the murder, and it seemed strange enough, certainly, that he could have quietly put up, as he did, with the disappearance of his servant after Friday night. He said in the witness-box, that on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock he heard several "squeels," as of a person in distress, and that he thought the servant had some one in with her; but the noise ceasing, he had thereupon gone back to bed. When he got up for the day, although she did not make her appearance he raised n alarm; on the contrary, when the milk-boy came, he himself answered the bell with promptitude, and said no milk was required. He insists that the chain had to be taken of the door before it was opened, while the old man was very confused in his evidence on this point on cross-exmination; and at first stated that he was certain the chain was not on, and that the perpetrators had no doubt gone out by the front door. Mark of blood were on two shirts belonging to old Fleming, which he found in the kitchen on Saturday, and himself but away; there mark of blood on the floor was wet from recent washing on the Monday evening when the murder was discovered. But the jury thought that there was nothing in all this irreconcilable with the innocence of an eccentric nonagenarian, whereas there was very much which it was impossible to reconcile with the innocence of his accuser. About 20 minutes were taken for the consideration of the verdict. Jessie M'Lauchlan was found guilty of the murder, and the judge, Lord Deas, in passing sentence took occasion to say that Mr. Fleming's character was free from suspicion or stain.

[In spite of the verdict of the jury, and Lord Deas's emphatically expressed concurrence therewith, Jessie M'Lauchlan's story finds many believers. The 'Glasgow Morning Journal,' which warmly espouses her cause, says:—"No great public or national event could have produced for the time being greater or more universal excitement than that which prevailed throughout the city on Saturday afternoon. From the opening of the trial on Wednesday all other topics were lost sight of, and the progress of the case was watched day after day with an attention that has been given to no criminal case, not even excepting the famous Magdeline Smith trial. The ferment in the public mind reached the greatest pitch, when with the issue of the trial, was made known the extraordinary statement read by the prisoner's counsel before the passing of the sentence. The scene in court whilst Mr. Clark read the paper was a striking one. The prisoner, stolid heretofore throughout her weary sitting cried bitterly but silently, her grief seeming greatest whilst the account of the last moments of the murdered woman was being read; but on the conlusion of the statement becoming, whilst Lord Deas told her, in harsh and unmerciful terms, her fixed doom, and his opinion of her story, once more composed, and wearing, indeed, an air stern even to defiance." A memorial to the Home Secretary asking for a commutation is being prepared, and a public meeting is spoken of with the view of a general request to the same effect ty Sir George Grey.]

THE PROPOSED SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.

The following official report has been published by the committee of inquiry respecting the proposed substitute for cotton :—

"A meeting was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, on Saturday, September 20, at the request of Mr. Harben, the discoverer of a new fibre; Mr. H. Ashworth, president of the Chamber, in the chair. The following gentlemen were present :—Messrs. T. Bazley, M.P., R. R. Jackson, J. Leese, H. Mason, J. Burton, jun., H. J. Jeppoe. H. Nicholls, S. Hollins and Mr. Rose.

"Mr, Harben, on being introduced, stated that he was not an inventor, but a discoverer. He then, first, showed fibres on paper—a few threads only; second, small specimens in the gray state, as picked by hand, with a small specimen dyed; third, dried specimens of the plant, exhibiting the natural and fibrous state. The discoverer stated in confidence the name of the plant which furnished the fibres exhibited, and there exhibited specimens of the plant in its natural state. Mr. Harben suggested that the unemployed should at once be occupied collecting the material. He stated, in reply to an inquiry, that he had not gone into particular calculations of expense; nor had he made any experiments as to the mode of rendering the fibre available for cotton-spinning machinery, his wish being that, on recom endaton of the committee, chemists, spinners, and others may further investigate the properties, with a view to public good.

"Mr. Harben then retired, when, after deliberation, the following resolution was adopted :—

"Moved by Mr. Bazley, M.P.; second by Mr. Malcolm Ross;—

That this committee has heard with much interest the statement of Mr. Harben and have examined the samples and specimens of plants and fibres submitted. This committee not having been asked for any decision on the merits of this discovery, do not express any opinion in favor or otherwise, and Mr. Harben having expressed his wish without reference to any pecuniary advantage to himself, that the discovery should be given to the world with a view to chemists manufacturers, and machinists seeking out the best mode of making it avaible for the general interests of the trade, this committee acknowledges the disinterested conduct and candour with which Mr. Harben has communicated his discovery and views.

"The resolution having been read to Mr. Harben that, that gentleman, with the view to giving full effect to his intention,desire now to state, for the information of the public, that his discovery is the applicability of the fibres of the marine plant known as *Zostera Marina*, or common grass wrack, for manufacturing or other purpose.

The plant in question is one so common on the sea coast that it is difficult to account for its having been overlooked, unless by reason of extreme familiarity with its appearance, lulling perception to sleep. The following paragraph respecting it occurs in a popular work published by Messrs. Routledge, "Common Objects of the Sea Shore," by the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A. :—

A plant has been mentioned which does not belong to the seaweeds, although from its residence at the bottom of the sea it is often thought to be of that family: this is the *Zostera Marina*, for a drawing of which see plate J, fig. 2, a true flowering plant, growing with a real root at the bottom of the sea. Its entire character is so completely terrestrial, that it can at once be distinguished from the rest. (Chap. IV.)

This plant, under the name of Alva, is largely used by upholsterers as a material for bed-stuffing. It has also been applied with success in the manufacture of paper, for which purpose a large trade in it has sprung up from the Mediterranean. This important fact has gone far to encourage sanguine anticipation of the results to be obtained from the experiments now to be instituted. The circumstances under which this familiar plant has been "discovered," so as suddenly to become an object of national solicitude, are both singular and instructive. The gentleman to whom we owe the discovery is Mr. Henry Harben, of Oxfordvilla, Haxerstook-hill. He was taking a sea-side holiday a few weeks back, when his attention was attracted to the scarcity of material suitable for paper-making, and seeing the quantity of seaweed lying idle and waste, while walking with his children along the shore, and it occurred to him to try what could be done with it towards supplying the want he had been thinking about. He made certain experiments with different kinds of seaweed, such as bladder wrack, notched wrack, &c., and found that they produced a small quantity of fibre. But on coming to examine the grass wrack he found it to contain fibre to an extent that surprised him. He immediately collected a quantity, and, separating the filament, submitted it to a powerful microscope. It was then only that the resemblance of what he saw to cotton first suggested the idea that here was something which might turn out useful as a substitute for that material. He at once made experiments, which satisfied him of the value of the discovery, and his conviction of its importance was so strong as to induce him to note down on the spot the time and place—"Dovercourt, near Harwich, Aug. 6, 1862." He submitted the material to Mr. J. H. Wrigley, in Liverpool, who, on being acquainted with Mr. Harben's intention to make a present of his discovery to the public kindly fell in with his views. Mr. Wrigley did not press to handle the material or test its strength; but before he gave the report as to which some objections have been made, the material was seen by another cotton-broker in Liverpool, who confirmed Mr. Wrigley's opinion.. Mr. Harben has been offered large sums of money by persons who proposed to work the materials by private undertaking. Many manufacturers also gave him most cordial offers of pecuniary assistance in working it himself; and in one influential quarter it was most strongly represented to him that by, reserving at any rate a small royalty, he might realise a fund for charitable purposes which would itself be an immortal memorial of his disinteresedness. But to all these propositions Mr. Harben returned the same answer, that the adoption of any one of them might entail at least six months' secrecy and delay while thousands of people were starving. He preferred to make the matter known at once, that the worth of the material might be tested universally and immediately, and declares himself most thankful that he has been enabled to keep to his first intention, in fervent hope of the blessings that may flew from it. With respect to immediate supply of the material, Mr. Harben suggests that the unemployed operatives and their children might at once be transported to different points on all the coasts of the United Kingdom, and be housed in temporayhuts similar to those of navies, to find remunerative employment during the winter in collecting the plant. To insure a future supply, he proposes that its cultivation in the estuaries of rivers, lowlands of Lincolnshire and Norfolk, and the low sandy shores all round England, Scotland, and Ireland, should be protected by an Act of Parliament similar to that now in operation for the protection of oyster-beds. He believes that in the Mediterranean and other seas the material is to be had in great abundance. One of the facilities to be expected is that the plant, like common grass, after being cut will grow up again, and yield two crops in the year.

Whatever may be the result of the experiments, it is all but impossible not to sympathise with Mr. Harben in the sanguine hopes he entertains of the many advantages which may flow from his discovery. He is so sanguine himself of its value that he believes, from its strength, elasticity, and silky texture, it will be more likely to supersede than substitute the use of cotton.

At a meeting of a few representatives of London firms connected with the Manchester trade, to examine Mr. Harben's proposed substitute for cotton, the following memorandum was handed to him :—

In our opinion, the fibre shown to exist within the outer sheath of the Zostera Marina is available for extensive use in manufactures. In flexibility, its docile nature, its length, strength, and beauty satisfy us that it is worthy of the most careful study of practical men. Whether gin machinery can be economically and successful applied to extract the fibre from the outer casing or sheath, we are not competent to give an opinion.—John Howell (Ellis, Everlington and Co.) Walter Capper (Walter Capper and Co.), William Morley (W. and R. Morley) Silos Carter (Daniel Graham and Co.—*Home aNws, Sept.* 26.

THE ROUPELL FORGERIES.

(From the Home News, Sept. 26.)

At the Central Criminal Court, on the 24th of September, before Mr. Justice Byles, William Roupell, the ex-member for Lambeth, was brought up for trial on the charge of forgery. The case, which came prominently before the public during a recent trial upon the Home Circuit, has excited much public interest. It will be remembered that in the course of that trial the prisoner, who had previously fled from the country, came voluntarily forward and confessed that he had forged deeds under cover of which he had fraudulently dealt with property to a large amount belonging to his late father, and that he had also forged his father's will thereby changing almost entirely the destination of the property left by the testator. After this voluntary confession some surprise was felt when the prisoner, being called upon to plead on Monday last, September 22nd, declined to do so, and by order of the court a plea of "Not Guilty" was recorded. It was subsequently intimated, however, that the prisoner was taken by surprise on that occasion, and that when next placed at the bar he intended to plead "Guilty."

At the rising of the court on the 23rd, it was understood that the case would not be heard until the 25th. Comparatively few persons, therefore, were in court on the 24th, when the learned judge took his seat on the bench. The Attorney-General, who was to have conducted the prosecution, was not present, but Mr. Clerk, Mr. Beasley, and Mr. Orridge, who were also retain on the same side, were in attendance. The prisoner was undefended by counsel.

Mr. Clerk, addressing the Court, said that among the case his lordship's list was one against a person named William Roupell, who was charged by one indictment with the forgery of a will, and by another with the forgery of a deed. To both these indictments the prisoner had pleaded "Not Guilty," but he now desired to withdraw that plea, and to plead "Guilty" to both the charges, and with the consent of his lordship he proposed that this course should now be taken.

Mr. Justice Byles said he had no objection.

The prisoner was then placed at the bar. He walked to the front of the dock with a firm step, and during the statement which he subsequently made to the court, he exhibited the greatest firmness and self-possession.

Mr. Hemp, the deputy clerk of arraigns, addressed the prisoner and said. "William Roupell' you have pleaded 'Not guilty' to an indictment which charged you with the offence of forging a deed, and to one also which charged you with the forgery of a will. Are you desirous of withdrawing that plea and pleading 'Guilty?'"

Prisoner—I desire to plead "Guilty" to both the charges, but before sentence is passed upon me I am anxious to say a few words to the court.

Mr. Justice Byles—Call upon the prisoner.

Mr Hemp—Prisoner at the bar, you stand convicted, upon your own confession, of felony. What have you to say why judgment should not be passed upon you according to law?

The prisoner then made the following statement :—

My lord, I am aware that a British judge will do his duty uninfluenced or unbiassed by either eloquence or professional skill; and my words. therefore, shall be few and simple. I beg, in the first place, to express my regret for any inconvenience that may have been occasioned by the course I pursued on Monday, of declining to plead, and trust that my solicitor has been enabled to prevent the legal advisers of the Crown from suffering any inconvenience by that proceeding. I did not except to have been brought up so suddenly. I thought I should not have been required to plead until this morning, and important considerations induced me to refrain from pleading when I was placed at the bar before the Recorder on Monday. It was my purpose from the first to plead guilty I never entertained any other intention from the very first moment that I gave myself up to justice. I am guilty of these crimes, and I confess them, but I must add that my life has been one continued mistake. In my youth I suffered privations of which the public can have no conception. At the age of 21 I incurred a debt to purchase books—that debt was contracted with one who was connected with me by the most intimated tie. My friend who lent me the money suddenly became involved in grievous pecuniary troubles which caused him to meditate suicide. I could not get assistance, and I risked my soul to save my friend. (The prisoner here exhibited slight emotion.) I will not say how that friend requited me. Whatever I have suffered I have deserved. I don't wish to cast blame on any man; the guilt is mine alone, and I admit that it is unmitigated guilt. It is true that I have had to bear, peculiar trials, but I have not been tempted more than I should have been able to bear, and I repeat that the guilt is mine, and mine alone. I wish to cast blame on no one. I am most desirous to clear every one connected with me from any share in this most monstrous guilt, and I particularly allude to those professional men who had transactions with me, and who were retained by me to make these deeds. No precaution could have prevented them from being deceived. No precaution could have prevented them from being imposed upon by a desperate man such as I was. I grieve that so many innocent persons should have suffered by my proceedings, and that they should lose the property which they believed they had legally purchased from me, but the motive for the course I have now taken is simple. There is no truth in the suggestion that has been made in many quarters that my conduct is to be explained by the fact that being myself irretrievably ruined I have been induced to make these admissions in order simply to benefit my family at the expense of others, without any regard to truth or justice, I submit, my lord, that such a supposition as this carries its own refutation with it. The course that I subsequently committed were all the consequences of my first false step. It is true that my father just before he died continued to express the confidence he reposed in me, and he undoubtedly retained that confidence in me after the great fraud that I had already committed. It is also true that he was desirous that I should take possession of the whole of his property, and that I should have the entire control over that property, subject to annuities of certain amounts which he desired to be given to the different members of the family. But I was prevented by my previous crimes from carrying out his wishes in the way he desired, though when I committed my subsequent crime of forging my father's will I really believed that I was merely carrying out his intentions, and that I was justified in the course I pursued. I do not think so now. My ruin has been the result of the course I adopted. I do not say how that ruin has been consummated—it would be too long a story. Since I have been in prison I have written the history of my life at great length; but upon consideration, I have come to the conclusion that, if published, it would only cause unnecessary pain to others, and would be of no public good. I have, therefore, resolved to suppress this story, and I will content myself by saying that many of the statements made at the trial of Guildford, and the comments that have been made in some of the cheap newspapers, are incorrect, and are only calculated to mislead the public. I am leaving paradox; no one can solve my conduct but myself, and I cannot, therefore, ever hope to be understood by the public. I will, however, say this—I do not argue; I simply state the fact. It is not true that I am personally extravagant; it is not true that I ever gambled; it is not true that I am a libertine. Those who do not wish to believe me will probably remain unconvinced. To those who love me my statement is unnecessary. I will not allude at any length to the terrible events that induced me to leave England, but I will state that when I resolved to take that step I felt that my first duty was not to my family, but to those who had advanced money to me or purchased property of me to a very large amount, believing that I had a legal power to dispose of that property, and confiding in my honour and in my representations. Before I left England I took steps to make the whole of these persons fully acquainted with my guilt, and informed them of all that I had done. I told them that I had committed these offences, but they would not adopt any proceedings against me. I remained in England for more than a week after I had made the disclosure, and after I had made a full confession of my guilt, but they did not take any proceedings against me. During this time I carried my liberty as it were pinned to my shoulder. I offered to surrender. I had made no provision for myself, and intended to make none, my sole object being to retrieve the past. I pressed them to tell me what they intended to do. In reply they told me that they did not believe a word of my story; that they thought it had been cleverly concocted for the purpose of benefitting my family, and that if any of my family dared to take any proceedings to disturb them in the possession of the property, they would prosecute them and me also for conspiracy. This prevented me from effecting any compromise, and I found that I had no alternative but to leave the country. I did so, and quitted England in despair; but it should be remembered that I had ample resources—that I was full of youth, and strength, and the capacity for enjoying life, and that there were many quarters of the world open to me where I could have spent the remainder of my days in perfect safety. Notwithstanding this I resolved to return, and I came back a self-convicted criminal, actuated by sincere repentance for my crimes, the only object I had in view being to serve the interests of justice. I know what I have to expect—a terrible fate awaits me—terrible to any man, still more terrible to any man of education and refinement. But if I do possess these qualities I must admit that they only make my guilt the greater. I repeat that I know what I have to expect—and that it is a dreadful fate. I have, however, looked it calmly in the face, and I deliberately prefer penal servitude for life to the existence I had before me—one of continued disgrace, concealment, and passive remorse. My lord, I make no appeal for mercy. I only ask you to believe in my sincere repentance, and my sincere desire that justice, complete justice, shall be done. For mercy I appeal only to that still higher tribunal where alone an appeal for pardon in such a case as mine can fitly be made. My lord, I await my sentence.

Mr. Justice Byles, who exhibited considerable emotion, said :—

William Roupell, you have pleaded guilty to two charges of forgery, one of them being the forgery of your father's will and the other the forgery of a deed having reference to some of his property, two of the most serious crimes known to the law; and from the dock at which you now stand many a poor wretch whose crime in comparison with yours was venial and insignificant, has gone to the gallows. By the humanity of the Legislature, however, the last penalty of the law is no longer inflicted for these and other crimes. In the address you have made to the court you have stated that your whole life has been one serious and fearful mistake. I can well believe it. That mistake consisted in the absence of that perfect rectitude of intention and of that well-regulated mind which are the only safe guides in human life. The man who once deviates from the path of rectitude takes the first step towards a precipice, and he soon finds that to stand still is impossible, that to retreat would be ruin and to advance destruction. You have stated that your conduct at the last assizes, and your proceedings of to-day were dictated by a sincere, though a late repentance. Whether that statement is true or false is only known to One besides yourself. The law has intrusted to the judges, and has very properly intrusted to them owing to the great diversity in the character of the cases brought before them, a very large discretion as to the amount of punishment to be inflicted. But, in your case, you must be aware— and you have properly stated that you are aware— that the crimes to which you pleaded guilty are of such a nature as to render it utterly impossible, having regard to the interests of justice, that any mercy should be extended to you. I have only, therefore, to say that the sentence upon you is that you be kept in penal servitude for the term of your natural life.

The prisoner smiled slightly when the sentence was pronounced by the learned judge, and he did not appear in the slightest degree affected. His address to the court was delivered firmly and deliberately, and he spoke like a man prepared to incur the fullest penalty attaching to his crime. The moment the learned judge concluded, the prisoner turned round and walked quickly out of the dock, evidently pleased that the painful ordeal to which he had been subjected was concluded.

The proceedings then terminated.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

RECENT ADDITIONS.—SCHOOL BOOKS.

Arnold's (T. K.) English Grammar for Classical Schools, 12mo. cloth	...	...	3 0
Brewer's (Dr.) Guide to English Composition, 12mo. cloth	...	...	4 0
Butter's Spelling Book, new edition	...	...	1 0
Chamberlen's Series—Key to Algebra	...	...	1 12
Colenso—Key to Arithmetic, by Maynard	...	...	3 12
" " Algebra, part 1, 12mo. sd.	...	...	3 4
Euclid, by R. Potts, M.A., 8vo. cloth	...	...	6 4
Graham's (R.) Art of Reading, 12mo. cloth	...	...	2 0
Homer's Iliad, edited by Heyne, 2 vols, 8vo. bd.	...	...	12 0
Illustrated London Spelling	...	...	1 0
Ingram's Mathematic's Key, 8vo. cloth	...	...	4 12
Johnson's Pocket Dictionary	...	...	1 4
Jackson's ( ) Book-keeping, 8vo. cloth	...	...	3 4
Liddell and Scott's abridged Greek Lexicon, sq. cloth	...	...	5 12
Matthie's Greek Grammar, edited by Dr. Blomfield, 12mo. cloth	...	...	2 0
New Series, Second Reading Book, C.K.S.	...	...	0 4
Pinnock's Catechisms, Intellectual Philosophy	...	...	0 8
Secretary's Assistant, 12mo.	...	...	1 12
Smith's (Dr. W.) First Latin Dictionary, 12mo. cloth	...	...	2 12
Smith's (Dr. W.) Latin English Dictionary, royal 8vo. cloth	...	...	13 4
Smith's French English and English French Pocket Dictionary	...	...	2 8
Young's (J. R.) Mathematics, 8vo. cloth	...	...	9 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858			£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,97.
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

Reserved Fund, £1,66,016.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.

Life Branch.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1862.

Mrs. Hern, Milliner and Dress-Maker, No. 4 Meadow Street, Fort.

Dorabjee Hormusjee, Milliner, No. 20 Meadow Street, Fort.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c.

Jacob and Company, Civil, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians
A variety of Fancy Cassimeres, Scotch T